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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th Aug.
B.L.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.L.INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
B.L.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Meule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
B.L. BRITANIA	6925	J. J. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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IMPERATRIX	T. Romovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Aug. 1897.

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ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
SAGHALIEN	4,069	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,355	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 26th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFOR & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 " square pianoforte and one harmonium.
1 ice machine.
1 special insantograph patent camera with tripod by J. Lancaster.
1 English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 Invoice of 20 English-made bassinettes and perambulators.
2 large show cases with glass tops and sides.
1 new treadle sewing machine.
1 electric fire bell with lamp.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas and cushioned chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, hat stand, chiffonier and cabinet, camp and writing tables, mirror door almyra, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, easy and reclining chairs, American chairs, glass cupboard bookstand, dumb waiter, meatsafe, iron safe with Chubb's lock, Singer's leather foot-sewing machine, etc.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Ribeiro's.

AD—ZARM—2599-2603—5 cases 25 dozen golden twisted harp lamps.

By order of Bhut Prajjee Gopaljee and on account and at the risk of Shamrao Morajee.

1 gold necklace, 1 pair kudas, 1 hasli, 1 anundoro, 1 mohanmala and 1 vajartik.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gangaram Govindram, Amritsar ex Gisela and Imperator 677 B K G G 2391-93, 2394-95—4 cases each 200 colored Thibet shawls 52" by 104".

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office sirgram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 gentleman's pneumatic-tyred safety bicycle.
1 ladies' pneumatic-tyred safety bicycle.
1 young Scotch terrier dog named Rolley.
1 new Lowe gent's safety bicycle, very little used.

The property of H. S. ELWORTHY, Esq., one high-wheel dog-cart, with bay waler mare and harness.

And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 200 BALES PERSIAN KERMAN COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the godown of Noor Mahomed Mussadum, opposite the Grant's Buildings, by order of Roman Behram Irance, and on account and at the risk of Sha Sivjee Corsay,

200 bales Persian Kerman cotton selected and marked S. K. by the said Sivjee Corsay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Ameerooddin :—

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following :—

An invoice of fancy bird cages.
" " " table ornaments.
" " " plush and leather goods.
3 cases of sample glassware and porcelainware.
An invoice of fancy natural walking sticks.
Also folding washhand stands, teapoys, and chairs for garden.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immoveable property at Hornby Road, Fort, known as "Patuk's House," in the vicinity of the late Fort Police Court.

By order of the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., (unless the property is previously sold by private contract) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's old No. 509, new No. 5811, and new Survey No. 8895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 26, but now under Ward No. 2347, and Street No. 163, Hornby Road, and No. 24, Ragun ta Dadaji Street, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Rahunath Dadajee Street, on or towards the west by Hornby Road, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jamsetjee, but now of Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, but now of Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the owners or their tenants.

For conditions of sale and all other information application can be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors for the owners, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 19 BALES OF WHITE AND COLOURED TWIST.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kuskuchand Shirsnand, traded in Bombay, in the name of Dungarsi Dharamchand, and Lalu Sakulchand, both also traded in partnership in Bombay in the name of Dulpat Jethabhai, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, 19 bales of white and coloured twist of different numbers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of rich crystal glassware and a splendid collection of very valuable oil-paintings, with magnificent gold frames.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following :—

On account of the concerned, a consignment of rich table crystal glassware, (in sets consisting of flower, star and other neat patterns, wine, liqueur and claret glasses, hock and champagne glasses, jelly-glasses, half and three-quarter pint tumblers, soda tumblers, decanters, finger-bowls, water jugs, etc., etc.

A complete set in single lots will be put up for sale.

On account of the concerned, a splendid collection of valuable oil-paintings, in magnificent gold frames, consisting of landscapes, sea views, etc., by eminent artists. The pictures were exhibited at the Deansgate Art Galleries, (Manchester) Spring Exhibition, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1897. Auctioneers.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as "SINGER," the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 10th September, 1897, at 5-30 p. m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

TITAN SPRINKLERS.
£50 REWARD.

IT has been brought to our Notice that interested persons have stated that the "TITAN" Sprinkler is not fully approved by the Fire Insurance Office Committee for full discounts and premiums. This statement is absolutely False. The TITAN Installations are fully approved of by all Fire Insurance Companies and allowed as much discount and premium as any other Sprinklers in the market, and a Reward of £50 is offered to such persons as may give evidence leading to the conviction of parties circulating this false rumour.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents for George Mills & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakoria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff,

VERSUS.

ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the south side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by Kala Chowki Road, and which premises and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Sancaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Rooja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 428 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS and SHAMKOREAL.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Goculdas, Mathuradas Goculdas, Parmanandas Goculdas, Morarjee Goculdas and Madhowdas Goculdas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Gokuldoss Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhooj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old Survey No. 288 New Survey No. 425 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4164-4165-4166-4467 and 4470 and Street Nos. 24, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 6, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 15 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vitnuldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree date : eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Hrkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3, for nervous exhaustion, want of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists throughout the world. In ordering the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,000 will secure ence of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the Rs. 1,300, the differ- to Rs. 30 per cent. ...m assured of Rs. 20

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 [illegible]	[illegible]
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 6	64 5
30	27 4	32 5	35 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	64 13
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 0	65 10
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 [illegible]	66 13
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 [illegible]	68 11
						[illegible]	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergère.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Drafts, Telegrams, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks purchased for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Drafts and Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK OF LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay		20,000	500	10 p. a. } 1 bon. }	1,345
Bank of Bengal		40,000	50	all 10 pr. ct. }	1,260
Bank of Madras		10,000	500	all 10 pr. ct. }	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.		10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	10 p.c.	137
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra		1,00,000	£6	all 3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank		48,000	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		80,000	£125	all £1-5s.	
National Bank of India		48,000	£25	£12½ 7 pr. ct.	385
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar		200	1,250	1,250 Yearly 75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.		100	500	all 18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)		200	1,100	1,100 Rs 80	1,090
Bellary		167	1,000	1,000 dvd 14 x	209
Bhawani Nugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld		500	250	250 25	275
Bombay Cotton Breale Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.		1,000	125	125 dv Rs12½	131½
Broach City Press Co. Ld		600	200	200 dvd Rs25	225
Colaba		500	1,880	1,880 dvd Rs15	305
East India		350	1,000	1,000 75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.		400	200	... dvd Rs 8	90
Fort		150	8,500	500 25+80	1,000
French		300	500	500 dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sahapathy		450	450	500 dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.		700	100	100 dvd Rs11	135
Khangsum		240	450	450 Rs 40	475
Mahava Press Co. Ld.		300	200	all 15 pr. ct.	230
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.		300	568	500 53	70
Mercantile		1,000	125	125 dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Motisuli Co.		3,715	400	400 dvd Rs20	367½
Rhanmar M		1,000	250	all 15	230
New Bengal		1,2 6	500	500 dvd Rs60	560
New Indian		4,000	125	125 dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales		100	500	500 25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)		500	500	75 20	385
Session		500	500	500 20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.		100	1,000	1,000 200	2,100
Sind		400	2,000	750 50	505
Sirmbh Woollen Mills		2 0	250	250 Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.		37	200	all 12	220
Vakeel			600	10 dvd Rs60	1,190
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				Sugaar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		...	£100	all £ p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.		...	£ 18	... do.	
Ahmedabad & Prantej		4,000	500	500 ...	616
The Tapti Valley		28,000	50	200 ...	221½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advs.		700	1,900	1,900 Nil	750
Alliance		1,500	1,100	all ...	585
Anglo-Indian		1,345	...	100 Nil	48
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		618	1,000	1,000	90
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)		871	60	all 9 per ct.	
Bombay Unaided		900	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.40	730
Bombay Coston Manfg. Co.		900	500	500 dvd Rs.30	650
Bombay Nacional Manfg. Co., Ld.		500	1,000	1,000	680
Britannia Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.5	810
Central India		1,000	500	500 dvd Rs.50	1,635
China Mills Co. Ld.		900	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.35	880
City of Bombay Mills		800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W		6,000	100	100 9 per ct.	123
Comaughi Mills		600	500	500 25	750
Cotton Land & Mills		4,000	700	... dvd Rs.12	90
Dooria Mills		800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.50	536
Currimboy Mill		800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.15	1,070
David Mill		1,400	500	500 dvd Rs.40	525
Dhun Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000 50	510
Empress		2,100	500	50 dvd 50	612½
Framjee Petit		1,250	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.30	705
Hindustan		875	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.35	660
Hingunghat Mills		700	500	500 40	670
Howard and Bullouchs		1,300	500	500 25	750
Hope Mills		500	1,000	1,000 50	650
Hyderabad		700	1,000	1,000 40	1,150
Imperial Cotton		900	500	500 dvd Rs.15	530
Indian Manfg.		900	1,000	1,000 50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.		700	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.50	840
James Greaves		1,100	500	500 20	690
Jaffer Alli		600	500	500 dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.		1,800	250	250 dvd Rs.10	210
Jowraj Ballon		1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.		843	1,000	1,000 20	575
Khandesish		750	1,500	1,000 dvd Rs.30	800xd
Khangsum Manfg. Co.		400	250	250 Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee		1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.35	765
Leocold		3,000	100	103 dvd Rs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg		445	1,000	1,000 30	775
Laimdas Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United		350	1,000	1,000 dvRs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee		600	1,000	1,000 Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		8,400	500	500 15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit		4,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs 70	2,410
Mazagon		5,000	250	250 dvd Rs. 5	119
Morarji Goculdas		1,050	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.75	2,210
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.		4,000	250	250 dvd Rs.15	230
Madura Mills		7,779	100	100 Nil	par
National		500	1,000	1,000 Nil	525
New Great Eastern		1,400	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20	530
Oriental		5,722	625	625 dvd Rs30	355
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).		743	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills		800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs15	820
Ripon Mills		600	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs50	1,310
Sassoon		1,500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs50	990
Shahapore Mills		500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs60	1,880
Soondercas		750	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs40	850
Southern India		1,000	500	500 15	185
Southern Mahratta		1,212	250	250 dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.		1,300	250	250 dvd Rs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.		1,800	500	500 25	350
Star of India		1,000	1,000	1,000 Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills		3,000	500	500 dvd Rs.15	650
Sassoon and Alliance		3,000	500	500 dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.		500	1,000	1,000 50	600
Union Mills Ld.		1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.30	500
Vaishnaker Lukhmichand Mill Co. Ld.		900	500	900 dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000 Nil	360nom.
Western India		1,200	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.50	775
Wadia Mills		1,600	1,000	1,000 ...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown		1,750	100	100 dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld		20,000	1,000	100 ...	92
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50 12	43
Badhan Pile		5,000	100	100 12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500 300	6,750
Do. New Issue.		500	375	625 75	1,699
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100 dvd 3	58xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.		400	500	500 5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill		4,000	500	500 50	1,300
Beccan Paper Mills		1,000	500	500 5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200 dvd Rs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.		2,800	250	250 8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10 10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100 10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175 21	384
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300 30	183
Macks & Co. Ld.		4,000	100	100 dvd Rs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100 9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200 ...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50 12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.		...	100	100 dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.		6,000	2,000	1,000 dvd Rs20	505
Remedy & Co.		1,000	100	100 5	60
Thacker & Co.		2,000	100	500 60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100 135	150
Telephone Co.		9,300	251	100 dvd Rs11	28½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-15
China Leaf	"	24-14 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-11 "
Do. do. new	"	24-9
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-12
Sovereigns	"	15-7
Do. Dupattas	"	15-6
Silver 11	"	69
Do. 10	"	68-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-9m., 9-5m., 7-37s. Low water, 0-48m., 2-32s.

Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Sir D. M. Petit's Fort residence, 3-30 p.m.

Jubilee Procession, Framjee C. Hall, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Brindisi entered, and the steamer Dumra left the dock on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Washington Post...Sousa.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo ..... Buck.
Reminiscences of Verdi	..... Godfrey.
Valse	Die Hydropatel ..... Gung'l.
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan.
Galop	Wie der Wind ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALITY AT THE BANDORA CREEK.—A Hindu fisherman, named Bheewa Pangita, and his wife Dowkee, aged forty years, were, on Friday afternoon, crossing the Bandora creek, in a small boat, when the boat capsized, and the woman was drowned, her body being carried away with the current, which is very strong at that point. She had at the time on her person two gold ear-studs and a gold nose-ring, collectively valued at Rs. 11. Her husband, being a good swimmer, tried his utmost to rescue his wife, but owing to the strong current he failed in the attempt.

FATAL CAPSIZING OF A JOLLY BOAT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, touching the death of Shaik Hussoon Oomerji, aged thirty years, tindal of a jolly boat, belonging to Mr. Darsetji Muscherji Dubash. About 4 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the deceased and five other kallasies were taking the boat from the Sassoon Dock to the Ballard Pier. Just as they had started from the dock, and were under sail, the boat capsized, owing to a sudden and heavy gale of wind springing up, and they were all thrown into the sea. They swam for about an hour, when they were picked up by some fishermen, with the exception of the deceased, who was drowned through exhaustion only a few minutes before the assistance arrived. Information was given to the police about 8 o'clock the same morning. On the afternoon of the following day, the body of the deceased was found lying amongst rocks, below high-water mark, near the Sassoon Dock. There were no marks of violence on the body except some bruises on the lips, which had probably been caused by the body striking against the rocks. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Camil Pinto, aged thirteen years, son of Alis Pinto, who died some years ago. The deceased resided in Bazaar Gate Street with his mother, Constance Pinto, who has been for the last eighteen months in the keeping of one Francis Fernandez, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Municipality. From the evidence of the mother, it appears that the deceased was a disobedient boy and a vagabond. About 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, he left home, without telling his mother where he was going. When he returned about an hour and a-half after, the mother scolded him, and gave him a slap on the face. She then went into her room, and immediately after heard a splash in the well behind the house. She found the boy missing and the water in the well disturbed. Two men jumped into the well, but could not find the deceased. The police were informed, and on dragging she well, recovered the body of the deceased in about half-an-hour, life being then extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At the general meeting of the Broach Municipality, held under the presidency of Mr. Candy, the Collector, the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—(a) Proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Furdunsha Pestonjee, that Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., be elected Vice-President of the Broach Municipality for a period of three years. (b) Proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Bomanshaw Sorabjee, that the Managing Committee be formed of the following gentlemen for the next six months :—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., (chairman) : Messrs. Furdunshaw Pestonjee, Dinshaw Framjee, Hiralal Chunilal, Tribhuvandas Dhunshunker, and Eusoofali Ahmedali (members). (c) Proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Merwanjee, that the School Board Committee be formed of the following gentlemen for the next twelve months :—Khan Bahadur Ruttonjee E. Khanga (chairman) ; Messrs. Furdunshaw Pestonjee, Bomanshaw Sorabjee, Ambashunker Ootamram, Kumrudin Nasrudin, and Rao Sahib Durgeshvar, the Mamlatdar (members). All the resolutions were carried without a dissentient voice.

STEALING A DEAD WOMAN'S ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hurst prosecuted Tai, a Hindu woman, residing in the compound of the Mahaluxmi Temple, on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 43, the property of Bablia Ramji, a poonjari of the temple, residing on the premises. The parties were acquainted with each other, and the accused used to visit complainant's wife and sister at the temple. About six months ago complainant proceeded to his native country, where he remained for about a month, and then returned to Bombay. A few days after his arrival here, his mother died, and he consequently despatched his wife and sister to the native place. About the middle of last month, during the absence of his family, complainant had occasion to open his box, and on examining its contents, discovered some of the ornaments missing. Bablia wrote to his wife inquiring about the ornaments, when she replied that she knew nothing about them. On Wednesday, complainant made a report to the police, and the accused was arrested on suspicion, as she was the only person who had had access into the complainant's room. The police recovered the ornaments from a Marwaree, with whom they had been pledged by accused for Rs. 19. The accused, in her defence, said that the ornaments had been given to her by the complainant's sister to pledge them with the Marwaree and she had only carried out her wishes. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced her to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY FROM A NATIVE FIRM.—Roychund Veerchund, a moonim employed in the firm of Kesrichund Bhanabhai, at Kicka Street, reported to the police, about noon, on Friday, that on getting up that morning he found the front door of the premises, where he and several other servants had been sleeping during the night, open, and one of the servants, named Punachundramull, missing. The safe, which was kept in an inner room in the house, and which had been employed as the firm's cook, used to sleep, was found open, and a portion of its contents, viz., currency notes to the amount of Rs. 6,000, and gold ornaments, valued Rs. 2,000, had been abstracted. The complainant, on being questioned by the police, stated that he was not quite certain if he locked the safe on the previous night. The two keys of the safe were kept on a steel ring, with other keys. On being examined by the police, one of these two keys was found to be a facsimile of the original key, which it is now believed was stolen by the accused, and which points to the fact that the theft was premeditated. Though the moonim found the gate of the firm open in the morning, and the accused gone, he seems to have had no suspicion regarding any dishonesty on the part of the absconding man ; for not until 12 o'clock, when it became necessary to open the safe for business purposes, did he become aware that any property was missing, the result being that when the police were eventually informed, the culprit had had some six hours start. The missing man was taken into service by the moonim, without any enquiry as to his character or antecedents, some twenty days ago, on the recommendation of the former servant.

ROBBING A TRAMWAY PASSENGER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Good prosecuted Ranjoo Pudnamber, a tram starter, employed in the Bombay Tramway Company, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 30, the property of one William Fullerton, a sub-inspector, employed under the Plague Committee, residing at Tardeo Road. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 12th instant, complainant was going home from an entertainment. He was at the time drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He got into a tram-car to go home, but when the car reached the tram terminus, at Tardeo, Fullerton, who had been dozing on his seat, did not leave the car, although he was asked by the conductor to do so. The conductor thereupon asked the accused, who was then doing duty as a starter at that station, to remove the complainant from the car. The starter did so, and having placed Fullerton on the footpath, began to feel his pockets. A police ramosee, who happened to pass by the road, while on his usual rounds, noticed the accused handling the complainant in a suspicious manner, and remonstrated with him. The accused, however, paid no attention to what the ramosee said, and the latter proceeded on his rounds. On returning after a short time, the ramosee found complainant still seated on the footpath, but that his watch, which he had noticed hanging out of his pocket, was missing. He questioned the accused, who admitted having stolen it, and promised to share the proceeds with him, if he remained silent on the matter. The ramosee informed his superior, who made enquiries, and planned to entrap the accused. Accordingly, about two or three days after, the ramosee went to the house of the accused, and requested him to accompany him with the watch, as he had found out a purchaser. The accused did so, and on arriving at the end of the street ramosee pointed out a man, saying that he wanted to buy the watch. The accused took the watch out of his pocket and gave it to the purchaser, who was a policeman, in plain clothes. The policeman immediately declared his authority, and took accused in custody. The watch was then identified by the complainant as his own. Accused in defence said that as the complainant was drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, he removed the watch, which had been hanging out of his pocket, and took it in his charge for safe custody. When the ramosee told him that complainant had come out to claim the watch, he took it with him and accompanied the ramosee. Mr. Boyce, on behalf of the accused, contended that guilty intent had not been proved, and called Mr. Ansell, the Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, to speak about the accused's character. Mr. Ansell stated that the accused bore no good character during the time he had been in the company's service. Several complaints had been received against him, and he (Mr. Ansell) having suspected him of dishonesty, intended to prosecute the man in certain cases, but could not do so as the evidence was not sufficient to warrant his conviction. His Worship sentenced accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.—The banks, the public offices, the law courts, and the principal places of business were closed on Saturday in connection with the Gokul Ashtami festival. It is instituted in commemoration of the birth of Krishna, as the son of Jesuda, which is said to have taken place at midnight, in the city of Mathura, on the 8th of Shravan. Krishna is reckoned the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, in which, according to some Hindus, was manifested a greater portion of divinity than in any of the preceding incarnations. His mother's uncle, Kans, King of Mathura, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god ; but the child was eventually preserved from all attempts against its life, notwithstanding directions that had been given for slaughtering all newly-born infants. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is observed by almost all the Hindu community. There are two sects among the followers of Krishna ; and they solemnise the feast on different days, and some even on both days. The former fast on the day of Janma Ashtami, and the latter on the day of Gokul Ashtami. At night they bathe and worship an image of the infant Krishna, adorning it with tulsi or basil, a favourite plant of Vishnu, and other flowers, in the manner enjoined in the Shastras ; and after midnight, they eat their food. On the day of Gokul Ashtami, gowlees or keepers of cattle hold a great jubilee among themselves, as Krishna is said to have been bred up among their race. They form a company and frequent the houses of the people who follow their profession, holding each other's hands and dancing in the street, repeating the words "Govinda, Govinda," when they are treated with cards or cards are thrown over them. Some of the songs in Hindustani music, composed in honour of Krishna, are considered to be the most amorous, and find special favour among young milkmaids.

PIONEER BHATTIAS IN ENGLAND.

A MEETING was held on Thursday last, at the hall of Mooljee Jetha Kapad Bazaar, by the friends and admirers of Messrs. Lakhmidas Raoji and Kallanji Morarjee, who left our shores by the mail steamer Caledonia, when the following gentlemen were present :—Messrs. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Moolraj Khatau, Vussonjee Khimji, Narotam Morarjee Goculdas, Damodher Lakhmidas Khimjee, Purshotam Naranjee, Harridas Soondercas, Gangjee Lakhmidas, Hirjee Topan, Soondercas Dharamsey, Kallianjee Valjee, Lakhmidas Nathoo, Ramdas Ladha, Kursondas Lakhmidas, Madhowjee Veerjee, Lakhmidas Harridas, Ranchhordas Thakersey, and many others.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, who was voted to the chair, said that the present meeting was a friendly one, and in no way bore any connection with the Bhattia community in general. They very well knew the reason for which they had assembled there that day, which was to congratulate their cases brothers, Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowji and Kalianjee Morarjee, who took the first bold step in their community of going to England. They had both taken a very high education. Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji enjoyed an exalted position at Kutch Mandvie, in the Educational Department, while Mr. Kalianjee Morarji was a managing clerk at the firm of a well-known Bombay solicitor. Mr. Kalianji intended to appear for the examination of barrister-at-law, and they would all very heartily wish him every success in his undertaking. He would be the first barrister in their community, and they would all be proud of having a barrister amongst them. Mr. Lakhmidas proceeded to England at the instance of the Kutch Durbar, with a view to acquire knowledge as to how education is imparted to students on that side, and also to have some insight in trade matters. They would also wish him every success in his undertaking, as they all knew it would be the means of bringing in many advantages in trade. Taking into consideration the population of Bombay, the Bhattia community is only one per cent. of the total population, still it is said that they have more than half the total commerce in their hands. The major portion of the trade consists of import from and export to European countries, and the chairman thought they would gain much if this trade was carried on by establishing firms of their own under their direct management in other communities, where there is no restriction to go to England, members thereof, as far as he knew, had been to England and had made good profit by establishing firms at that place. When members of other communities succeed in their enterprise, why should the Bhattias, born traders as they are, not succeed. He believed that when their caste brothers could observe their religion to its fullest extent in the half civilized countries like Zanzibar, Muscat, etc., they could do so with greater ease, and without the least apprehension of losing their religion in civilized countries like Europe, where there is more enterprise and so much to gain. They must hope that the two gentlemen going to England, being provided with sufficient money, would very well observe all the tenets of their religion. The chairman was afraid to take up much of their valuable time, but he could not be so very important, he could not help touching upon it in a somewhat lengthened way. Turning to the guests of the evening, the chairman said that they would forgive him for addressing to them a few suggestions. They all knew that Messrs. Lakhmidas Raoji and Kallanji Morarjee were men of high learning and not likely to make any mistakes, yet as they were the first gentlemen of the Bhattia community to go to England, they took upon themselves the grave responsibility of leaving the gates (which they now partly opened) either wide open or entirely closed against their community in future. This solely depended upon their strict adherence to their religion. As they had assured them of their strictly observing their religion, they all felt satisfied with that assurance, and that was the reason why they had assembled that day to do them honour. By their strictly observing in England all the tenets of their religion, they would be opening the gates for other enterprising Bhattias to visit England, and acquire great experience in mercantile matters. The chairman then called upon Mr. Vussonjee Khimji to move the following resolution :—"That this meeting is of opinion that the step taken by Messrs. Lakhmidas Raoji and Kallanji Morarji, in going to England, is a praiseworthy one, and that the meeting accords them their hearty congratulations."

Mr. Vussonjee Khimji having spoken in support of the resolution, it was seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, who also addressed the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Lakhmidas Raoji and Kallanjee Morarjee briefly replied, thanking the meeting for the honour done them, and once more reassured the assembly that they would point to the good feelings and courtesy shown to them, and above all to the confidence put in them by the meeting, and would pray to the Almighty God to enable them to fulfil the sacred promise held out by them to the meeting. Mr. Kallanjee also thanked specially Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal for the kindly help given to him, and said that without Mr. Tejpal's help he would not have been able to visit England.

The chairman then garlanded the guests of the evening and presented them with handsome bouquets. The meeting dispersed after garlanding the chairman, and according him a hearty vote of thanks.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. G. L. BEYNON, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Staff Lieutenant *vice* Captain C. H. Clay, officiating as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.

The undermentioned officers who have attended the course of veterinary instruction at Simla have passed the required examination :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Muir, 17th Bengal Cavalry ; Major R. L. Payne, Somersetshire Light Infantry ; Captain C. M. Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry ; Captain L. N. Younghusband, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Captain S. W. V. Blacker Royal Artillery ; Captain P. H. Darbyshire, 5th Dragoon Guards ; Lieutenant W. F. Tennyler, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; Lieutenant I. H. Campbell, 7 Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenant A. L. Powell, 19th Hussars ; 2nd-Lieutenant H. A. Cape, 18th Hussars ; 2nd-Lieutenant A. E. Hesketh, 16th Lancers.

THE following appointments are made :—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant G. Thomas, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron officer. 13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant A. Y. Cheyne, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry is transferred in the same capacity. 32nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant W. G. Nisbett to be Adjutant ; Lieutenant R. H. Harington to be Quartermaster. 8th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. S. Strong to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Carter, seconded for employment in the Political Department. 13th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Jones to be Wing Officer *vice* Captain C. G. Nurse, promoted Wing Commander. (Captain Jones will be graded in the regiment above Captain T. H. Henderson.) 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain T. E. Hardy, 5th Infantry, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Middle and Lower Colaba)	2	0	6
B (Mandvie) and Chukla	6	2	18
C (Market)	1	0	25
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	4
E (Kamatipura)	1	0	33
F (Parel)	0	0	14
G (Mahim)	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	2	1	12
Total	12	3	120

CHOLERA.

Attacks	17
Deaths	7

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Fort and Colaba)	0	0	4
B (Mandvie)	1	0	20
C (Bhuleshwar)	0	0	17
D (Girgaum)	1	0	6
E (Byculla)	0	0	33
F (Parel)	0	0	10
G (Mahim)	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total	2	0	112
Total to date	12,742	10,761	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	6
Deaths	11

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports submitted by the medical officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, stated that one fatal case of cholera occurred in a house at Hamal Street, Colaba. A case of bubonic fever was found in house No. 30-32 at Kolsa Mohalla on Friday and removed to the Jain Hospital. One suspicious instance of fever was discovered at Janjiker Cross Lane and removed to Wari Bunder Hospital. One person suffering from plague was reported by the Inspector of Ward in a house at Picket Road, while a fatal case of the same disease was reported in Nizam Street, the victim being a Mochee, seen by Dr. Godinho. One suspicious case of fever was found by Dr. Framji Shapurji, J.P., during his inspection at 2nd Cross Lane, Falkland Road. One death from plague was also reported from Arthur Road.

VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

House-to-house visitation was carried on by the Justices in several localities on Friday. Colonel Freeman visited twenty houses in Madanpoora, but discovered no case. Mr. Samuel Essaji inspected twelve chawls on Haines and Arthur Roads and discovered a fatal case of plague in house No. 171. Mr. P. F. Bhandara examined twenty houses in 14th Lane, Kamatipura, and found one case of fever.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The telegraphic report received by the Plague Committee, on Saturday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that the total mortality from all causes there on Friday last was ten. The patients remaining under treatment in the hospitals were 53.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in several hospitals is as under :—The Grant Road Hospital, 27 ; the Jubilee, 8 ; the Jain, 5 ; and Bhathia, 1.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Daily report of the Hindu Fever Hospital.—On the 20th August :—Remaining 3 males and 1 female ;—total 4.

LOWER DAMAUN.

There were no deaths on the 18th and 19th instant, and thus there were five consecutive free days, for on Friday only a Koli of Kharewadi who had been bedridden over six months succumbed to a complication of diseases. During the five days when there was no death in the city, the cremation place was full of Hindu mourners and funeral piles emitted smoke and flame to the wonder of those who were not aware or the custom of Golas and Khatris who cremated with proper ceremonies and rites the effigies of their relatives who had died of plague during the epidemic and were cremated without religious ceremonies owing to the scarcity of priests.

It is stated that the British authorities have sent an intimation to the local authorities through the Portuguese Consul at Bombay that the British cordon on Damaun frontier will not be removed until all the houses in Lower Damaun are disinfected. The Health Officer of this place contends that all the infected houses have been disinfected, and there is no necessity of disinfecting them, and that it would be inconvenient to do so while rain is pouring down.

His Excellency Colonel Jose Padro Kuchembuck Villar, the Governor of Damaun, with Lady Kuchembuck Villar, and the Bishop of Damaun, returned at 10-30 a.m. this day from Bombay, where they had gone to meet the new Governor-General of Portuguese India. They were received at the Pier by the Government and half-a-dozen officials under a salute of twenty-one guns.

A PETITION TO THE QUEEN MOTHER.

THE accompanying petition has been received by a high educational official with request to forward it to Her Majesty :—To Her Majesty the Empress Victoria.—Dear Mother—Now I do not want any certificate but I want my maintainence. I therefore beg to state that I do not want any certificate as I have applied for but I only want a post of copyest in any court of the said division or a post of a clerk in the postal department of any division of Bengal as Her Majesty pleases. "Succide is the fate of an incapable son when he shall find no means of maintainence." So this is my last chance the failure of this chance of mine will end in committing, & mother should not lead to do so. Dear Mother I remain your incapable son.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

1.—Tent-pegging by sections. Two runs each—(a) Straight. (b) Single file.

2.—Jumping Competition for Ponies.

3.—Needle and Thread Race. Gentlemen's Nomination. Lady to ride to a point and hand nominator a thread with which he must thread a needle and give to lady, who will return to winning post.

4.—Mounted Infantry Race. Competitors to ride and run 50 yards alternately. They can start riding or running, but must do it alternately. Course 400 yards. Open to horses and ponies.

5.—Horse Scurry. Distance ½ mile.

Entries for Event No. 3 will close at 5 p.m., on Tuesday.

THE Rome *Opinione* says that, in view of the requirements of the Indian mail service, the construction will be commenced almost immediately of a new quay in Brindisi harbour, alongside which the Peninsular and Oriental steamers will be moored. This new quay will adjoin

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 21 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Pantalus Frames for Books or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other says, Oh! I have been using since 40 years.

NEW STOCK of our KIOTO and Brown Forest Crockery to hand per s.s. Australia. Prices Cheaper owing to favourable exchange at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WANTED, A STEAM LAUNCH DRIVER, 2nd Class Certificate holder. Pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply at once, forwarding certificates to STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

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£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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RECEIVED few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each, Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25 with 6 metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOWROJI [L. M. & S.].—N.B.—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when their success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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RECEIVED the Gem Roller Organs with 3 Music Rolls Rs. 30, extra music rolls, Rs. 2 each; music rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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With Portrait of His Highness

RASULKHANJI,

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

An advance of ¼ per cent. yesterday made the price of Consols in London 112 3-8. Paris quotations showed a rise in Exchange on London of 1 centime, to 25 18½ fcs.; but no change in Rentes, at 105. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 118; while Rupee Securities remained at £63. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3½d.; and Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 3-4. per cent. with 2 1-8 per cent. for Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher at 24 1-4d. per oz.; and 1-8 cent lower in New York, at 52 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London also 1-4 cent less, at 4·85 ¼ dollars.

Consols further advanced ¼ per cent. to-day, to 112¼; also Indian Sterling Loan to the extent of ¼ per cent., at 118¼; and Rupee Securities to that of 3-16, at £63 3-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 104 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centime, to 25 17 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-4d. lower at 24d. per oz., the value of the metal in New York being 3-8 cent less at 51¾ cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent higher at 4 85 5-8 dollars. About £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England, the weekly shipments of Specie comprised £140,000 in Silver and £90,000 in Gold to Bombay.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed yesterday was 45½s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 44s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Brown Rapeseed 42s., per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 300 bales were East Indians; and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-32d., to 4 3-32d. per lb., while East Indians were unchanged for all descriptions, but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower for August delivery at 3 61-64d. per lb., and 3-64d. for all others. The Mancuester market closed quiet but steady.

In American Arrivals alone a change in quotations took place to-day in Liverpool, August delivery being quoted 1-32d. lower, as well as the other deliveries. The sales for the day amounted to 5,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. The market at closing was steady, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market closed quiet. During the week ending yesterday the sales of Cotton in Liverpool totalled 44,000 bales, or 11,000 bales less than in the previous week; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales less, at 45,000 bales. The week's Imports showed an increase of 3,000 bales, at 8,000 bales, and the total Stock diminished by 44,000 bales, standing yesterday at 572,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-8 cent lower in New York yesterday at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; August Futures 2 points higher at 7·48 cents, and December 3 points less at 6·69 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 4,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 12 points to 7·60, and December 5 points to 6·74 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 5,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight on Friday last was 8,430,000 bales, compared with 8,390,000 bales visible at the end of the week preceding.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	668 bales.
Wheat	1,551 cwts.
Linseed	2,124 "
Rapeseed	5,930 "
Castorseed	1,983 "
Rice	5,311 "

The local banks and markets have all been closed to-day for the "Gokul Ashtami" holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	24 1-4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton		44,000 bales.
"	Surats	1,300 "
" Imports of cotton		8,000 "
"	Surats	1,000 "
" Stock of cotton		572,000 "
"	Surats	23,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

385,96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoosein Adambhoy and others vs Allibhoy Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S. Part heard.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayanlaud and others—Daphtary and F. and Ardeshir H and D—In person, part heard.

98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

247,92—Pay e G and S—Purshotamdas Jadabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

543,96—Brown and M—Khatubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S—Part heard.

For hearing exceptions to Commissioner separate report.

150,96—In person—Mohomed Sayed Mudar vs Hawabi and others—R N Motabhoy, and M N Sacklatwalla. Defended New Long Cause.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanja vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motiaha—Ardeshir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dinshit and D

92,97—Dinshit and D—Rai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.

35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratrai Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.

45,96—Muljee and—R—Gumbirmal Patambar and others vs Manekchand Kasurchand and others—Edgelow & G.

30,97—Matubhai and J—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Prasial Govindas—In person.

518,95—Janardhan and A—Heejee Canjee vs Waljee Wardhman and another—Pay e G and S.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—4,000 cwt castorseed, Halli Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horatio s—420 cwt castorseed, and 424 cwt mustardseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2 cases saffron, Narayan Visram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—274 cwt cloves, Quan Lun Enoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 14th August 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	722	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	33,305	31,900	1,405	...	26,396	...
Parcels, &c.	63,776	40,967	22,809	...	1,56,385	...
Goods						
Other earnings	2,789	2,756	33	...	...	488
Total for week	99,870	75,623	24,247	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	7,04,528	5,12,233	..	...	1,92,295	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 21.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY.—AUGUST 22.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	89·1
Noon	85·8
2 p.m.	90·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—July 25, at La Marjolaine, Lausanne, the wife of Colville Eardley-Wilmot, Ceylon Civil Service, of a daughter.

TEMPLE—July 31, at 4, Roxborough-park, Harrow, the wife of Col. J. A. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—CLARK—July 31, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Latimer, Buckinghamshire, Arthur Percy Allan, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), of South Croydon, youngest son of the late John Allan, of Calcutta and Ladbrook-grove, W., to Margaret Hannah, daughter of the late Richard Clark, of Amersham.

DELAMAIN—RUSSELL—July 28, at the Parish Church, Kirdham, Sussex, Walter Sinclair Delamain, Captain 23rd Bombay Rifles, son of Colonel Delamain, C.B., to Gladys Frances Charlotte, daughter of Thos. Russell, Esq., J.P., of Haramere, Sussex, and Wurrock, Victoria.

DESHOROUGH—CAMPBELL—July 31, at St. Margaret's, North-m, North Devon, Charles Ernest Maitland Desborough, Malay, Protected States Civil Service, eldest son of Major-General D sborough, C.B., late R.A., of Cross House, Northam, to Ethel, only daughter of the late Lorne A. Campbell, Madras Civil service.

LAMPEN—BARKLEY—July 28, at St. Job's Presbyterian Church, Newtonbreda, Belfast, the Rev. Herbert Dudley Lampen, M.A., Association Secretary of the C.E.P.A. for the North-West District, and second son of the late Rev. S. P. Lampen, Rector of Tempsford, Beds, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. G. Barkley, Esq., of Masheva, Co. Derry, Ireland, and niece of D. G. Barkley, Esq., C.I.D., formerly Judge in the Supreme Court, N.-W. Provinces, Indi

MAGRATH—SLESSOR—July 27, at Headbourne-Worthy, Beauchamp Henry Butler, I.S.C., only son of Major-General Magrath, I.S.C., to Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Slessor, Rector of Headbourne-Worthy, Winchester.

MASON—THORP—July 9, at St. Augustine's, Kilburn, Harvey Hope Mason, second son of Colonel Mason, of Malvern Link, late Bombay Staff Corps, to Marion May, third daughter of James Thorp, Esq., Belgrave-road, N. W.

ROSSLER—BURR—July 29, at Troyes, Albert Rossler, of Stuttgart, eldest son of the late Carl Rossler, of Gablonz, Bohemia, to Antoine Marie Isabelle Purcell, only daughter of the late Frederick Burr, C.E., East Indian Railway.

WILKS—WILKES—July 31, at Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Manchester, William Wilks, formerly of the India Office, London, to Rosa Charlotte Louisa Wheeler, of Fallowfield, Manchester, daughter of the late W. J. Wieler, of Forest-hill, London.

DEATHS.

BRIND—August 2, at Hollycroft, Bournemouth, Henrietta Sarah, widow of Brigadier Frederick Brind, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, and last surviving daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., G.C.B., and Lad Sale, aged 76.

MCTAGGART—August 2, William A. T. McTaggart, Lieutenant 1st Bombay Lancers, son of Capt. William B. McTaggart, aged 23.

PERKINS—July 31, at Exmouth, Major-General Edward Norman Perkins, late Bengal Staff Corps, late of Lyme Regis, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—August 14, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. Hennessy Curtis, of a son.

O'DWYER—August 15, at Firgrove, Simla, the wife of M. F. O'Dwyer, I. C. S., of a daughter.

WAY—August 16, at Debra Dun, the wife of T. A. H. Way, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BULLER—July 31, at Meerut, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Buller, Madras Cavalry, late D. S. P., Bulandshahr, aged 44 years.

FITZSIMONS—August 17, at Madras, Agnes, daughter of Mr. R. FitzSimons, and late a Teacher in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.

HEAP—August 15, at Dalhousie, Walter, the infant son of James H. and Minnie Heap, P. W. D., Lucknow, aged 11 months and 23 days.

SYKES—August 10, at Umao, fortified by the rites of the Church, Elizabeth Maud (Lizzie), the dearly beloved wife of C. A. Sykes, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police.

WILSON—August 15, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Ryder Wilson, aged 22 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1897.

THE five years for which Sir George White was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India will not expire until April next, but the selection of his successor was practically settled when some months since Sir George at a Military dinner in Simla indicated him as the next Commander-in-Chief. The authorities both in India and at Home concur in the nomination of Sir William Lockhart, whose claims for the post are so strong that no other name has been mentioned in this connection. The selection is in every way unexceptionable, and has been received with approbation in military circles. It is to be commended on the ground that Sir William Lockhart has an experience of the Indian Army, and of the warfare to which it is most accustomed, which is scarcely equalled by any other officer of the same rank. Sir William, who will be fifty-seven years of age when he takes over charge from Sir George White, comes of an old Scotch family, and his wife is a daughter of the late Captain William Eccles, of the Coldstream Guards. His services in India commenced shortly after the suppression of the Mutiny forty years ago, when he entered the Bengal army, and soon acquired a close acquaintance with the Hindustani and Persian languages. His first baptism of fire was as a Lieutenant in the struggle of 1864, in Bhutan, which led to the annexation of the Bhutan Dwars. For his services in connection with the reconnaissance to Cherung he received his first medal with clasp, a decoration which has since been succeeded by many others of the same kind. As Aide-de-Camp to the General of one of the Brigades the young officer saw the fighting in Abyssinia in 1867, and was present at the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala. After attaining his captaincy in the following year, Sir William served in the frontier expedition to Hazara. His next experience of war was of a different kind, as he was in the Dutch Campaign in Acheen, twenty-two years ago, and for his valour, especially at the capture of Lambada, received a decoration from the Dutch Government. The fact that as a Lieutenant-Colonel he served in the last Afghan War, is at the present time especially worthy of note, for as a member of Government General Lockhart will be able to bring to bear to the discussion of questions of policy towards Afghanistan his experience of the people of that country.

It was for his work in and around Kabul that he received his commandership of the Bath. His promotion to a Knighhood in the same Order was obtained by reason of his services as commander of the Third Birgade of the Burmese expedition which resulted, ten years ago, in the annexation of the Upper Province. The decoration he then received was a companionship of the Star of India. Since then General Lockhart has commanded no less than four of those little frontier wars which are of such frequent occurrence—the two Miranzai expeditions of 1891; the Isazi campaign of the following year; and last, and most important, the Waziristan expedition of three years ago. Sir William would doubtless have commanded one of the expeditionary forces now across the frontier, but for his absence on eight months' leave. He was promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field in 1891, and became a Lieutenant-General three years ago, and a General in 1895. It does not of course follow that because a General has been on field service in a dozen campaigns he is suited to fill the highest post obtainable in the Indian army, for a good soldier may be but a poor administrator. But Sir William is not without a very satisfactory record in this department of military duty. For five years he held the responsible post of Deputy Quarter Master General of the Intelligence Branch at Simla; in 1889-90 he was assistant Military Secretary for Indian affairs at the Horse Guards, and for the last two years he has been kept in touch with army administration as Commander of the forces in the Punjab. Officers who have served with him at Staff headquarters speak in high terms of his administrative powers. As an explorer also Sir William has gained a reputation, his work in this capacity in the Hindu Kush having been particularly valuable. Few men of our time are better acquainted with the land frontiers of India, and the characteristics of the tribesmen beyond them under our sphere of influence, than the new Commander-in-Chief. His numerous medals include a bronze memento from the Royal Humane Society of his valour in saving life in connection with the rescue of the Nisero crew from the Malays. Sir William is very popular in the Indian Army, and his selection as its head is a fitting recognition of a distinguished military career extending over a period of nearly forty years, a considerable part of which has been spent in field service.

THE Rhodesian Government—that is to say, Lord Grey and Dr. Jameson, plus Mr. Rhodes—do not regard the native rebellion as crushed. "A vast population of Mashonas among whom discontent is smouldering," has yet to be dealt with, and the Matabele are believed to be abetting the rebels. Seeing that the chief pretext for the raid on Lobengula and his people was the humanitarian desire to deliver the Mashonas from the oppression of the Matabele, this change of role is singular. Sir R. Martin, in his official report, attributes the rebellion of the Matabele to the system of forced labour under the Chartered Company, the confiscation of their herds, on the plea that all cattle belonged to the King, and had therefore become the property of the Company by right of conquest, the injustice with which the distribution of a certain proportion of the cattle amongst the claimants was carried out, and the oppression of the native police. Lord Grey, while protesting against Sir R. Martin's report as unfair to the company, acknowledges that the Matabeles were never really subjugated by Dr. Jameson's force; they were stunned by the unexpected blow, but most of them kept their arms and resolved to rise and renew the fight at a favourable opportunity. That opportunity was presented to them by Dr. Jameson himself, who removed the whole of the Military Police from Matabeleland to employ it in the raid into the Transvaal. Lord Grey attributes the rising to the combination of calamities that have befallen Rhodesia during the last two or three years, famine from drought, a plague of locusts which ate up the next harvest, followed by the rinderpest, which destroyed their cattle. The wholesale slaughter of herds, apparently not affected, by order of the Rhodesian authorities, in the vain hope of staying the progress of the cattle murrain, drove the Matabele to desperation, and was the immediate cause of the insurrection. That is Lord Grey's view. Whatever the cause, the Matabele rose, and the Mashonas joined them with an alacrity and a good-will that suggests a doubt as to the reality of their grievances against Lobengula and his Indunas. The woes of the Mashonas would appear to have been as imaginary as the danger of the women and children in the gold-reefed city, which two years later set Dr. Jameson again in motion. An article writer in the current *National Review* predicts that in five years from now Rhodesia will be abandoned by the whites. It may, he thinks, be retained under a British protectorate as a connecting link between Cape Colony, the Lakes, and the Nile Valley, but for colonising purposes it has already been found out. The writer, candidly avowing that he is an American citizen, who graduated at West Point, and was nine years an officer in the United States cavalry, states that he went to Rhodesia in 1895 as a miner to prospect in a country which was represented to be as rich in gold as the Transvaal. He worked for six months through the Gold Belt of Rhodesia, which begins at Tati, and goes north-east towards Salisbury. He visited the different groups of mines which had been started, and found that they one and all presented the same features.

All over the country there were old diggings for surface gold, none of them being more than thirty or forty feet deep. The ancient miners had emptied every pocket of its gold, the quartz, even a few feet from those old pits, showed no trace of gold. If there be anywhere in Rhodesia gold-reefs similar to those in the Transvaal, they have yet to be found. The whole country has been explored, and no trace of such reefs has been lighted upon. In 1895 two batteries—and only two—were at work. In the following year one of these had obtained £8,000 worth of gold, half the cost of the machinery. There was no more ore, and the mine was abandoned. The works at the other mine were burned, and it was not worth while to replace them. If gold existed in paying quantities, the millionaires interested in the Chartered Company would have set up batteries at any cost to get at the gold. Nevertheless, syndicates were formed to sell claims—which had been purchased at one pound apiece in Buluwayo,—to investors in London to the amount of sixteen millions sterling. A syndicate would sell under one name claims fifty miles apart. If out of seven claims four or five had no trace of gold, one or two pockets in the remaining claims sufficed for the assayer and the engineer to report that gold existed, and the Company promoter did the rest. The Chartered Company has a very real interest in the flotation of companies, for they take a half-share in the vendor's scrip. Mr. Blake says: "There is a certain deadly fascination in the game It is so big, so thorough: half-a-dozen acres of desert land at one end, and £200,000 of English money at the other. There is nothing petty about a business like that. It has a sort of grandeur of its own. These speculators have the greatest faith in being forgiven everything if once they have made their money. The day of exposure must come, of course, some time or other, for the people who are *in it*, but it will be all right for those who have made their pile and cleared out. No one will dare to ask the owner of half-a-million how he came by his money." The whole country around Buluwayo was pegged out in claims, although there is not a trace of gold. In some places claims are pegged on common earth, showing no trace even of quartz. The Mafeking-Buluwayo Railway will be completed this year, and then there will be a last boom in Rhodesian stock, in which the railway will play a great part. The writer followed the railway for a hundred miles to Mafeking. It is a narrow-gauge track, laid on the sand, banked up about a foot or fifteen inches. It has no character of permanence. The prospect of gold being of the faintest, that of farming is even less. Except during the four months of rain, the sandy desert, and the infertile soil, covered with low scrub, is incapable of profitable cultivation. None of the rivers between Buluwayo and the Zambesi has water in it all the year round; for eight months of the year there are pools at intervals where the beds are deep. For seven or eight consecutive months the country is burned up by the blazing sun. The tsetse fly is fatal to every domestic animal except the goat throughout a tract of country running east and west, and extending to the north to the Zambesi and beyond. Such a country obviously has no colonising future before it.

THE Province of Sind has two grounds for gratulation to which the "Presidency Proper," to use a once familiar term, cannot lay claim. No cases of plague having occurred in any part of the Province for some time past, it has been officially declared free from the epidemic, and the restrictions which have in recent months beset its trade under the rules laid down by the Venice Convention, no longer exist. Besides while other parts of India are still in the grasp of scarcity Sind has had an exceptionally good harvest. The overflow of that Sind counterpart of the Nile, the Indus, has been one of the best known in recent years, and hence the irrigation systems have been most successfully worked, and crops are good. Wheat is pouring into Karachi, but owing to the high prices and the Indian demand it is not being shipped to Europe, save in small quantities. Bombay is receiving it instead, heavy consignments of wheat arriving here almost daily. This large import of Indian grain not only creates avenues of employment for many men who would otherwise be out of work just now; it also may be taken as the earnest of the drop in prices of food-stuffs for which the poor have been so long and so anxiously waiting. It is remar

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMANY THREATENS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CONCERT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Germany threatens to withdraw from the European Concert unless the article of the Treaty of Peace relating to the evacuation of Thessaly is adopted as proposed.

THE HITCH IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The attitude of Lord Salisbury in the peace negotiations is greatly resented by the other Powers, which accuse his Lordship of a desire to disrupt the Concert of the Powers.

The deadlock therefore continues.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

Aug. 22.

The Ambassadors at the Porte have received a letter from the Armenian Committee similar to the one issued in 1896, declaring they are weary of waiting and are resolved to act.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The foreign Admirals at Crete have established an international Military Commission at Canea for the administration of justice.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

Mr. Woodford, the New American Minister in Spain, has been charged with the negotiation of the appointment of a Commission to settle the claims arising from the Cuban rebellion.

ANOTHER BOMB CONSPIRACY.

Aug. 21.

Two Armenians with bombs in their possession have been arrested in a house at Pera.

They confess that they intended to commit a bomb outrage on the German and Russian Embassies.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has left England for Germany.

THE DUKE OF YORK IN IRELAND.

The Duke and Duchess of York have been chiefly engaged in official functions in Dublin, and have been everywhere courteously received.

The Municipality of Dublin, however, stands aloof.

In reply to addresses of public bodies presented at the Castle, his Royal Highness said he hoped that this would not be his last visit.

His Royal Highness and Lord Roberts were afterwards invested as Knights of St. Patrick.

COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A collision took place, yesterday, during heavy weather in the English Channel between the torpedo destroyer Thrasher and the cruiser Phaeton.

The Thrasher was damaged badly.

EXECUTION OF SENOR CANOVAS' MURDERER.

Golli, who murdered Senor Canovas, was executed by the Garrotte, yesterday, at San Sebastian, and displayed great fortitude on the scaffold.

THE NEW SPANISH PREMIER.

General Azcarraga has been definitely appointed Premier of Spain, in the place of the late Senor Canovas.

CRICKET NEWS.

Surrey has beaten Lancashire by six wickets, and is now the leading county in cricket whilst Lancashire comes second and Essex third.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

An exhaustive review by Government of the working of the District and Local Boards throughout India is now published. The general conclusion arrived at is that much useful work is being done and that substantial progress has been made in the work of administration by them in recent years. The system in force in the Madras Presidency is held up for special commendation as having "progressed more than elsewhere in India." In regard to Bombay, the review states that in 1892-93 the Bombay Government reported that, notwithstanding the Local Boards measures taken in pursuance of the policy adopted in 1892, had not, so far as it aimed at creating an interest in local self-Government, been altogether a success. In 1893-94, in some respects there is scope for improvement in Local Boards administration. The extent of the material improvement which is being steadily effected year after year in rural tracts by the expenditure under the control of 224 Local Boards, of an income of nearly a crore of rupees, must recognized and regarded with satisfaction. The Bombay Government expressed their opinion that the working of the Boards in 1894 95 had been marked by steady and healthy progress, and it appears to the Government of India that the record of their work may be regarded as satisfactory.

THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

In consequence of the examination made in England of the financial position of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, the Secretary of State has decided that while the existing four and-a-half per cent. rate of interest will be continued until the valuation for the current quinquennial period, it has been considered that the rate of interest on the Insurance Branch, under Regulation 25A, will be reduced to three and-a-half per cent., with effect from 1st October next.

All who began to subscribe after the 31st March, 1893, excepting Marine officers, who joined in that year, with retrospective effect, will, from 1st April next, be required to pay certain additional donations on behalf of their wives and children.

These donations are as follows for wives in addition to the reduced scale :—Officers marrying in Class 5, *nil* ; Officers marrying in Class 4, £75 down at the date of marriage ; Officers marrying in Class 3, £136 ; and Officers marrying in Class 2, £240 down.

As regards children, the additional birth donation for each daughter will be £14-15s., and for each son £1-5s.

Continuous service officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, also officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, will, as from the 1st April next, be allowed the concession now enjoyed by other officers, of paying donations and monthly contributions, under Regulation 12, at the reduced rate of 16½ per cent. All other donations now claimable from them will remain unchanged.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

A break has occurred on the North-Western Railway (Peshawar line), just beyond Lalla Musa. Seven troop trains are detained on this side of the break, while two trains, conveying A Battery R. H. A., from Umballa, are stopped at Mian Mir, pending the restoration of through traffic. It is expected to-day that the Traffic Superintendent has proceeded to the scene of breach to arrange for the transport of troops, etc.

The railway is breached near Gujar Khan, forty miles from Rawalpindi, and the troops were delayed there. The line is now repaired. Two Companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers reached Rawalpindi on Friday from the hills, and immediately proceeded to the front.

Owing to breaches on the Quetta line, the service between Harnai and Sibi is stopped, and through service established via Boian.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

STRAY SHOTS INTO THE CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Aug. 22.

Mianghora, Aug. 20.—The force is still at Mianghora, the two towers of which were blown up to-day.

I have ascertained from one of its inhabitants that sixty men of his village alone were killed in the recent operations. This man also says that every village which took part in the fight suffered in a similar proportion.

Arms are now being brought in by the villagers.

A few shots were fired into the camp last night, but no damage was done.

The wounded are all doing well.

It is reported that the Boners, who fought against us, have returned to their own country, having suffered severe losses.

Some valuable work has been done by the Survey officers.

A reconnaissance in force up the river is ordered for to-morrow.

APPARENT COLLAPSE OF THE DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Disturbances on the North-West frontier having apparently collapsed, the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas has been ordered to halt at Nowshera until further orders.

The North-West Railway, between Jhelum and Rawalpindi, was breached yesterday, and all the troops are delayed. They are moving on to-day.

The 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, the 9th Field Battery, and one Company Royal Scots Fusiliers reach Kohat to-night.

LIEUT. McLEAN'S GALLANTRY.

The bald official reports of what happened at Malakhand are now being supplemented by private letters from those who were present. All agree as to the heroism of poor Lieut. McLean, of the Guides, whose gallantry in trying, wounded as he was, to rescue the body of his fellow officer, young Greaves, at Landekeh, would have won him the Victoria Cross if he had only lived to receive it.

This, however, was not the only time that he distinguished himself, for on the night of the 28th, when our force was having rather a bad time in Camp at Malakhand, he also did very well indeed. In the darkness the enemy were heavily attacking what is called the Command enclosure in the crater of Malakhand in which were the 31st Punjab Infantry, one Company Madras Sappers, about a hundred rank-and-file of the Guides Infantry, Guides Cavalry, and two guns of a Mountain Battery, all holding different sides of the enclosure. The corner held by the 31st Punjab Infantry was the point chiefly attacked, and two out of the three British officers with the regiment were wounded. Just after this there was a scare that the enemy had got in, but a prompt rush by Colonel Adams with thirty men of the Guides Infantry, he had kept in reserve, soon put this right.

Lieutenant McLean and a young Royal Engineer Officer then went to assist Major Gibbs, of the 31st, and shortly after McLean was badly wounded, but stayed on, doggedly fighting until too faint from loss of blood. He was shot in the cheek and the bullet came out behind the ear. Marvellous to say it did not damage the bone.

The tribesman who shot him must have been close under the defences as his face was blackened with the powder of the discharge. One of the guns was then dragged up to that corner, and a few rounds from it made matters easier.

A TRYING TIME FOR EVERYBODY.

It was a trying time for everybody from the 27th July to the 1st August, as there was little or no sleep to be had—fighting allnight and strengthening defences, and making reconnaissances all day, the Guides in particular having an enormous amount to do.

How that splendid corps got in to help the beleaguered garrison over twenty-six miles of difficult country from Mardan deserves to be recorded.

The first intimation which reached them of a disturbance was at nine o'clock on the night of 26th July, and at a quarter-past twelve, the Cavalry marched off, the Infantry following at a quarter to two, all preparations being thus completed in from three to five hours. The Cavalry reached Malakhand at half-past eight the next morning, and the Infantry at half-past seven the same evening after a terribly hot march.

Both went to work immediately on arrival upon the enemy. The Cavalry had a bad day on August 1st, when the reconnaissance was made under Colonel Adams towards Chakdara, with the Guides Cavalry and the 11th Bengal Lancers. A start was made at nine o'clock, the Guides leading. The ground over the Malakhand which had to be passed was very bad, and unsuitable for Cavalry. The enemy knew this and came on with the greatest boldness. It was soon plain there was no chance of getting through, but the force kept on, and an open space further down gave them their chance of putting in a charge, which was done with great effect, right up to the edge of the nullah. Some dismounted men of the Bengal Lancers and Guides, who climbed up higher ground on the left, from which they poured fire on to the enemy, helped greatly.

THE GUIDES CAVALRY.

REMARKABLE COOLNESS.

Captain Baldwin was wounded early in the proceedings, a man whom he ran through the body cutting him over the head at the same time, as unfortunately just before this his horse had reared up, and knocked his helmet off,so he had not this protection. He got bandaged up, and remained on to the end of the fight, working spendidly, though he looked a sight with his clothes all covered with blood. Colonel Adams also had his horse killed under him, but was well to the front again and leading on his men immediately after. When the force finally retired to the Camp there was a long bit of road to ascend where only two horses could go abreast, and that too under a hot fire from the enemy, but absolute order was maintained, and they marched in almost as if off parade the very next day to participate in a spirited action which relieved Chakdara, and they finally dispersed the enemy.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Viceroy has received the following message from the Queen-Empress :—I am grieved at the loss of my brave officers and men, and trust the wounded are doing well. It is most gratifying to see how well the native troops have behaved. The conduct of all my troops has been admirable.

The Adda Mullah has now completely disappeared, but some of the Mohmand Maliks are sending in petitions for terms.

All is quiet in the Khyber. Captain Barton, Assistant Political Agent, with a party of British officers, yesterday, visited Ali Masjid, where they found all in order, and the Khyber levies at their posts.

News from Tochi states that on Thursday last two mail Ekkas between Idak and Nuranshah were attacked by seventy armed tribesmen who killed two sepoys who were sitting as escort in the ekkas, and wounded one coachman and a telegraph signaller, who was a passenger. A pursuit party went out but the raiders got safely away, though mail bags were recovered. General Blood's force in Upper Swat Valley has now reached Mingaora, where the people have already brought in one hundred and forty stands of arms, as a part of the fine demanded from them for their participation in the recent rising. The Girgas beyond are also coming in to make submission. The distress caused in the Hunza Nagar by lateness of the season has now disappeared, the barley crop there being good and wheat prospects excellent.

Lord Fincastle, lately A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, has gone to Malakhand as correspondent for the "Times" (London) for a time before returning home.

HOME OPINION.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The leading papers at Home express universal admiration at the rapidity and quiet energy wherewith the frontier expedition has been mobilised. It is regarded as reflecting the greatest credit on the military organization of the Indian Government, and as guaranteeing an early subsidence of the formidable revolt.

News from the North-West Frontier, on Friday, confirmed the idea that any further tribal risings on a large scale are now unlikely : neither the Khyber nor the Samana range has been attacked. The Afridis and Orakzais respectively seem to have thought better of their proposed outbreak. Landi Kotal, Sarai, and Ali Masjid Fort are safe. The force told off for Kohat has now been concentrated there.

Next week General Yeatman Biggs will detach a column to Thall in order to show the Orakzai that an attack upon the Kurram Valley and Parachinar Fort can be checked at once.

Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood in the Upper Swat has received the formal submission of Miangul's grandson of Akhund, whose anxiety to make terms after the Landaki action was very marked.

COLONEL LAMB'S CONDITION.

Surgeon-Major Spence, with a large hospital establishment has proceeded from Umballa to Kohat.

Colonel Lamb's condition is very critical.

DEPARTURE OF FIELD HOSPITALS TO THE FRONT.

The two Field Hospitals, No. 23 British and No. 62 Native, were despatched last evening, at 6 o'clock, by a special train of the G. I. P. Railway from the Sassoon Dock, to Rawalpindi, which place they are expected to reach on Thursday evening. No. 23 British Field Hospital comprised Surgeon C. J. Addison, Surgeon-Captain H. W. K. Reid, and Surgeon-Captain Slayter, A.M.S., Surgeon Lieutenant and Senior Assistant Surgeon S. A. Caldeira, Assistant Surgeons E. G. George, A. H. Ekins, G. W. Dodsworth, A. G. Alphonso, L. De Souza, and A. W. Dyer, two Hospital Assistants, 42 Army Hospital Corps, 5 Sergeants, 8 Nursing orderlies, 147 dooly bearers and followers, and 14 private followers.

No. 62 Native Field Hospital comprised the following :—Surgeon-Major C. F. Willis, in charge, and Surgeon-Captain H. Bennett, eight Hospital Assistants, three Hospital Store-keepers, one transport agent, twenty-five Army Hospital Corps, one hundred and fifty dooly-bearers and followers, five private followers and Sergeant L. Grace.

The District Staff and Commissariat Officials were busily employed yesterday in despatching these two Field Hospitals to the front. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, was present, and inspected the arrangements, Major Cahusac, D.A. A.G., Captain Ducat, Captain Clowes, and Surgeon-Colonel Hay, P. M. O., Bombay and Aden Districts, were also present. The remaining two Field Hospitals (No. 24 British and No. 63 Native) will probably be despatched to-morrow evening, should everything be complete. The work of preparing them is being pushed forward.

All the warrant and non-commissioned officers arriving in Bombay for Field Service will be accommodated in the Colaba Depot for the time they remain in Bombay.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barres, I.M.S., has been placed in charge of No. 63 Native Field Hospital, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., I. M. S.

Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., has been attached to No. 62 Native Field Hospital for duty.

A telegram, dated Kohat, Thursday, says :—Excitement has prevailed here since the 15th instant, when a report was received that the Orakzai meant attacking the Samana posts. A column has been held in readiness to move at a moment's notice, consisting of the 5th Punjab Infantry, under Colonel R. P. Jameson ; 4 guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, under Captain J. L. Parker ; and a squadron of 3rd Punjab Cavalry. On the evening of the 17th a report was received that Parachinar was threatened by a large gathering. It was not thought advisable however to denude Kohat of troops until absolutely necessary.

Reinforcements are fast arriving from Pindi. The 18th Bengal Lancers arrived to-day. The wing of the Scots Fusiliers, the 9th Field Battery, and the 15th Sikhs are expected shortly. The bridge at Khusalgarh is intact and strong, notwithstanding 42 feet of water.

From reports received from Peshawar the Khyber will possibly be attacked by a large body of Afridis, and that attack will be the signal for a simultaneous attack on Samana and Kurram. The latest reports to date indicate that everything is quite in Kurram Valley, on the Samana, and in Kohat Pass. All available transport is being collected as rapidly as possible. The weather is cool ; rain has been plentiful, and is again threatening.

A telegram, dated Ghalajai (Thro' Chakdara), 18th Aug. says :—The force continued its march into Upper Swat to-day, leaving Landaki at 6-30. No opposition was encountered on the way. The troops are now camping near the village of Ghalajai. The valley is still open and highly cultivated country, the road is very fair except on the causeways where spurs run down to the rice fields. Major Deane has received a letter from the Malagulis and other tribes, in general terms of submission to Government. This includes all tribes of Upper Swat. The "Mad Fakir" is said to have gone in the direction of Boner and to have passed through Ghalajai yesterday. The force moves to-morrow to Mingoara.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

SIGNS OF A RECRUDESCENCE.

POONA, Aug. 22.

Plague is now bad in Ghorpuri village.

Yesterday, the Cantonment authorities commenced a search in Ghorpuri, and found seven cases, three of which were found in the adjoining railway quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and also one dead body.

There were 20 cases admitted within 48 hours, of which 10 were from Ghorpuri village, 4 from Kirkee, and 6 from 2nd Bombay Lancers.

There are now 58 patients in the hospital.

Plague, which broke out in Kirkee, is of a deadly type.

Government intend to establish flying columns consisting of a Surgeon-Lieutenant, two Hospital Assistants, and Hospital servants and followers ; and if the numbers increase in Poona, they will have to appoint a Special Plague Hospital Doctor, as at present working by hospital assistants.

Plague also broke out at Karad. From July 10th up to 20th August there were 601 cases and 439 deaths. The daily average of fresh cases is 30, and of deaths 25. Plague also is spreading into several small villages round about in Sangli State.

From Shenoli station four cases are also reported.

THE P. W. D. SECRETARIAT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

A London telegram of Friday to the *Pioneer* says :—Mr. Edmund Noel, C.I.E., has been appointed Secretary to the Public Works at the India Office, in succession to Mr. Clement S. Colvin.

Mr. Colin George Campbell succeeds Mr. Noel as Assistant Secretary in the Political Department.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

The earnings of the Indian Railways in the first week of the current month, for which figures are now published, were just seven and a-half lakhs rupees better than those of the corresponding week last year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

When Lord George Hamilton rose shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon to make the annual statement about the financial position of India the House presented the usual appearance on such occasions. It appeared from the divison that took place later in the sitting that there were nearly 120 members at Westminster, but only a very small proportion of these was in the chamber at one time, and whilst Lord George Hamilton was on his legs the audience on his own side of the House was under a score. We hear the usual complaints about the injustice done to India in delaying this debate until the expiring hours of the session, but the people who make these stereotyped and not altogether sincere objections ignore the damning fact that when a zealous Under-Secretary of State persuaded his Parliamentary chief to allow the discussion to take place at a much earlier period of the year there was exactly the same listlessness, the same dulness, and the same magnificent array of empty benches. The persons, I had almost written the bores, who are loudest in their lamentations at the awful crime of postponing the Secretary of State's rechauffee of the Finance Minister's Budget and the opportunity it affords for general—too general—talk on the affairs of India are themselves mainly responsible for the fact that so few members put in an appearance. Some may stay away because they know little or nothing about India, but I noticed that when Mr. Bradlaugh was alive he never had to deliver a speech on Indian topics to a handful of members. But he was an attractive speaker, and his mantle has certainly not descended on any of his imitators. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., puts the truth rather forcibly when he reminds us this morning that Sir. William Wedderburn has a voice less powerful than his emotions, and that he is entirely without "the Celtic exuberance and vivacity which make even the fiercest speeches of Mr. MacNeill interesting, and now and then a delight to foe as well as friend." Lord George spoke for about an hour and a half-concluding what the "Westminster Gazette" candidly describes as the best speech he has made yet by dwelling on three great calamities which had visited India during the past year—earthquake, plague, and famine. The year 1897, he observed, would long be notable for the continuous series of misfortunes and difficulties which it had presented to India. In no year since the transfer of India to the Crown had there been so many troubles packed closely together in so short a time, but Lord Elgin had faced all difficulties with sound judgment, with untailing courage, and with unbroken success.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. Swift MacNeill has suddenly renewed his interest in India. At one time he took a very prominent part in all Parliamentary discussions about Indian affairs, and it must be remembered to his credit that when the European members of what was called the Uncovenanted Service were pressing their claims on the attention of the House of Commons he rendered much greater assistance to the cause than, I fancy, those who benefited by his advocacy are aware of. All at once Mr. MacNeill dropped India. No one knows exactly why, but it was rumoured that pique had something to do with it. He is said to have been aggrieved because Mr. Webb—I think that was the gentleman's name—and not Mr. MacNeill was selected to go out to India when the Congress party thought it would be a good card to play to have a Nationalist member as President. However that may be, Mr. MacNeill has once more honoured India with his attention, and he has returned to his first love with, if anything, increased fervour. It is a rule of the Indian Budget debate, that though any number of amendments may be placed on the notice paper, only one can be voted upon. Movers of amendments meet a few days beforehand to ballot for precedence. On this occasion Mr. MacNeill was first with a motion relating to the recent arrests. The terms of his resolution were as follows :—"That this house views with grave disapproval the fact that famine, plague, and pestilence in India have been seized by the Indian Government for an attack on the freedom of the Press in India, and for the revival of the system of arrest of British subjects in India under the law of *lettre de cachet*, and the indefinite imprisonment without trial of persons thus arrested ; and desires to place on record its conviction that the only safe foundation for Government in India is to be sought in the extension to British subjects in India of the full privileges of the British Constitution." He found

A CONGENIAL SECONDER

in Mr. Michael Davitt, who among other remarkable statements avowed himself one of those who believe that England had no right whatever to the occupation of any country outside the borders of Great Britain, and he sincerely "hoped and trusted" that, unless the British Government extend to British subjects in India the full right of protection of the British Constitution, the Indian people will undertake by means fair and honourable to win their own independence. Sir Charles Dilke here very usefully interposed with a speech that may be commended to the notice of those agitators in India who think that the Liberal party, or rather the advanced section of that party, are ready to receive Congresswallas with open arms. It was, Sir Charles said, a matter of regret to him that his Irish friends did not seem to have thoroughly thought out the proposals which they asked the House and the country to adopt. He regretted he could not give any support to the motion, because its one definite suggestion—namely, the extension of the British Constitution, whatever that might be to India—was one which did not in the least commend itself to his views. Only seventeen members voted for the amendment, namely, 12 Nationalists and five Radicals. The latter were Mr. Atherley Jones, Q.C., (North-West Durham), Mr. John Colville (North-East Lanark), Mr. James Galloway Weir (Ross and Cromarty), Mr. Thomas Palmer Whittaker (Spen Valley), and of course Sir William Wedderburn. In the subsequent discussion speeches were made by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Samuel Smith, Sir M. Bhownuggree, who went for Sir W. Wedderburn with tremendous spirit, Sir Andrew Scoble, who supported the proposal of a previous speaker that a Parliamentary grant should be made to India on account of the Famine, Sir Henry Fowler, who spoke,as he always speaks when he takes part in Indian discussions with the voice of a statesman, and Mr. James Stuart, who enlarged upon the question of the Cantonment Regulations about which, by the way, Mrs. Steel, the authoress, has been writing some nonsense extraordinary in a woman of her intellectual capacity and Indian experience. For example she suggests that the examination of suspected women and their compulsory detention in hospital may have the same effect as greased cartridges had forty years ago. This remarkable notion is based on the fact that men are always ready to fight for their gods and their women. But men are not always ready to fight for—well, such women as the class affected by the Act just passed by the Indian Legislature.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S CHARGES.

Sir William Wedderburn was well advised in taking the earliest opportunity of making some sort of reparation for holding the ægis over Professor Gokhale when that individual was called to account for circulating the horrible and improbable charges which he has now withdrawn and apologised for. The result of the interview that a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* had with the worthy Professor on his arrival from Europe was immediately telegraphed to England and appeared in the morning papers on Saturday. There was a special sitting of the House on Saturday, and before the commencement of the regular business Sir William Wedderburn rose to make his "personal explanation," as he called it. "As I was the means," said the hon. Baronet, "of introducing Professor Gokhale, with other Indian witnesses, to members of this House in the conference-room, and thus afforded him an opportunity of making those statements, I desire unreservedly to express my deep regret that directly or indirectly I should have aided in giving currency to a charge which proves to have been unfounded." The House of Commons is always generous to a man who freely confesses his fault, and Sir W. Wedderburn's expression of "deep regret" was well received on both sides of the chamber. But a section of the Ministerial Press has not let him off so lightly, and it will be some time before he lives down the odium he has not unnaturally incurred by attempting to shield the author of such an outrageous libel. Sir William has not improved his position by what occurred in the House yesterday evening, when in answer to Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree's strictures he tried to justify what five days earlier he had apologised for, and went out of his way to once more describe his Poona protege as "a gentleman bearing the highest character for integrity." His continued or rather revived esteem for Professor Gokhale is not shared by many, and least of all by those Liberal organs who were induced to place some reliance on the baseless statements circulated by a man whose integrity was vouched for by the member for Banffshire. The "Chronicle" completely throws him over. It was to be expected that a journal which, though too much inclined to emotional attacks, is patriotic and honest, would promptly disown Mr. Gokhale, but one hardly anticipated that its denunciation would be conveyed in language of the wholesome strength it uses. "Now that the man who put into circulation such abominable slanders," says the Radical journal, "admits that his evidence was worthless, it is difficult to condemn him in language sufficiently strong. We can only add that Professor Gokhale has shown himself unworthy of the position he occupies as an instructor of youth." The "Daily News" contemptuously suggests that he might adopt Guy Livingstone's motto—thorough. "He has drawn up a paper in regard to his allegations against the conduct of the troops at Poona, which, to use his own words, offers 'explanation, full retractation, and unqualified apology.' It is a handsome way of doing things when one is brought to book. Meanwhile, the famous Deccan Sabha petition, by which, it appears, Mr. Gokhale was misled, has been examined, and its signatories turn out to be a set of duplicates of that other famous character of fiction, Mr. Toots. Such of them as can be found are now ready to declare that their signatures are of no consequence, and that in appending them to the memorial they were thinking of quite other things than caste grievances. Some wanted more street lamps, and others less taxation. It seems evident that a larger sense of responsibility in the use of the art of writing will do nobody any harm in India." A larger sense of responsibility in using Indian agitators would do no harm to the gentlemen who meet in chambers under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament, and call themselves the British Committee. By the way, I see that *India*, the organ of that Committee, announces that from the new year it will be published weekly instead of monthly. The Committee must be in funds to venture upon such a costly experiment ; but perhaps they feel driven to take this course by the lack of support given to their views by the independent press. It is very hard on the promoters of a movement to find that the only newspaper entirely sympathetic is an obscure Socialist organ.

THE STATE TRIALS.

There is an interesting letter in Saturday's issue of the *Times* from the pen of Lord Harris. Like other people, the ex-Governor of Bombay has observed the indications of impatience exhibited by the home public until the authorities decided to institute proceedings against the Vernacular Press. Lord Harris explains what in his opinion may have accounted for the caution of Lord Sandhurst's Government. He refers to the action of the High Court in annulling the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay upon the author of the alleged inflammatory poem issued directly after the disastrous riots of 1893, bidding the Hindus "Fight again." Lord Harris thinks it quite possible that the decision of Justices Jardine and Ranade, on the occasion referred to, "was by no means to discourage editors of vernacular papers from inserting editorials and letters certainly not calculated to promote peace," and he warns us not to be too confident that Mr. Tilak will be punished for the offence charged against him. Lord Harris of course wrote before it had been decided to release the accused on bail. Mr. Justice Tyebjee's action in granting the application has created as much astonishment here as it apparently has done in India. Many of the papers do not comment upon the matter ; but those which refer to the incident regret on the ground that it will lower the Sircar in the eyes of the people. That view you will be able to estimate at its proper value, but one would have thought that the distinction between the Judiciary and the Executive was so marked as to prevent the possibility of any confusion except amongst very ignorant persons. It may be, however, that it is the very ignorant persons who have to be considered in a case of this sort. The "St. James's Gazette" says that it does not object so much to the thing done as to the way in which it was done. "After an English magistrate had refused bail and an English judge on appeal had sustained the refusal it must naturally be taken as a victory by the seditious party to find both decisions overruled by Judge Budrudin Tyebjee in spite of the strong opposition of the Advocate-General." The "Times," writer on Indian affairs in another article on the recent troubles, unreservedly admits that the existing law for dealing with seditious writing has proved to be ineffectual. "We are," he says, "in fact arrived at an 'impasse.' It is a difficulty which has long been felt, and must now be faced. But it is one which must be dealt with under no pressure of clamour and under no promptings of panic. What has to be done must be done after deliberate inquiry by the Indian Government, and with the well considered consent of Parliament. The initiation of measures rests technically with the Government of India, but modern practice compels that Government first of all to secure the assent of the Secretary of State, who represents for the time being the British nation to India. Any impatient shortcuts to the settlement of this question will only lead to its being reopened under greater embarrassments at a not distant date. Legislation in haste is apt to be repealed at leisure. What is done now must be done calmly, and with a resolve on the part of the nation that it shall form part of the permanent law of India."

THE DENUNCIATION OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

It turns out happily that the *Standard* was wrong in surmising that the British Government were disinclined to denounce, at the instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the other Colonial Premiers the Commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium. Her Majesty's Government when they saw how earnest the Colonial Premiers were do not seem to have hesitated a moment about taking a step which, it is admitted both here and on the Continent, may have momentous results. There has been no opportunity for any full debate on the subject in Parliamentbut in the customary desultory discussions on the Appropriation Bill the matter has been referred to. Mr. Courtney, who as usual took a line of his own, predicted a battle of tariffs and the abolition of free trade—prophecies Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, regarded as perfectly chimerical. The German Press is calmer than might have been anticipated, and the French Press, which likes to foster the quarrels between us and Germany, is now less hopeful of profiting by the denunciation than it was when the decision of our Government was first announced. There is, of course, a great deal of wild talk, but perhaps the most sensational view of the situation is that conveyed in a despatch from St. Petersburg, published by a Paris journal, the "Soleil." The writer says :—"I was one of the first in the Press to signal the serious diplomatic movements being pursued in great secrecy in St. Petersburg. To-day I can only confirm the news, and express the fear that they will succeed. At any rate, a powerful party is at work at Court to make them succeed. It concerns nothing less than the fate of England, of her future as a power, in short, of her very existence. The idea of aggression against England started from Berlin, and the German party has ever since carried on an active propaganda to get it accepted. It is to be noted that this party, now Anti-Britannic, was only yesterday the Anti-French party. Not being able to sunder the Franco-Russian Alliance, they have set to work to render it sterile by securing Germany's entrance into it. England would be the first Power against which the new Triple Alliance would be directed. To crush her would be comparatively easy, but to divide the spoil would be infinitely more delicate. England can only count upon Italy—that is to say, upon nobody. Her defeat would give the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to Russia, Holland, and perhaps Belgium, to Germany, but France's share is not so evident. It is said Austria has been secretly consulted, and would give her adhesion in the hope of obtaining some compensation in the Balkans." The correspondent goes on to say :—"It is also confirmed, but I can hardly believe it, that M. Hanotaux is in favour of the project. All this, it is true, is only a vague rumour, but it seems to be very well-founded. One thing is certain, that something is being hatched, and it is even said that Prince Bismarck is at the bottom of it all." After this we must look out for something dreadful happening before the end of the big gooseberry season.

THE P. AND O. AND GERMAN GOODS.

In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria it was stated a few weeks ago that the P. and O. Company are carrying German goods to the Antipodes at a reduction of 50 per cent. on ordinary rates. Mr. Hogan, the energetic Victorian, who by favour of the electors of Mid Tipperary looks after the affairs of his colony in the House of Commons, seems to have believed this extraordinary report, and last night asked the Secretary of the Treasury as representing the Postmaster-General whether he would cause inquiry to be made. Mr. Hanbury replied in effect that it was no business of the Postmaster-General, but the company had informed him that no reduction whatever was made in favour of German goods. There may be nothing in the mail contract to prevent the P. and O. Company from obliging our greatest commercial rival at the expense of British manufacturers, but Sir Thomas Sutherland and his colleagues in Leadenhall-street are not fools. To bring such a charge against a great national company as that disposed of by Mr. Hanbury, and to bring it at a time when special efforts are being made to oust inferior foreign-made goods from our colonies, and to substitute goods made in our own country, is rather serious ; and I think the company would almost have been justified in asking for heavy damages if the accusation in the Victorian Parliament were not privileged.

"THOSE DREADFUL INDIAN NAMES."

In Fleet-street there is a rumour for which I do not vouch that the sub-editors of all the daily papers threaten to throw up their appointments "en masse" owing to the daily supply of telegrams from India and the constant stream of complaints from Anglo-Indian-readers of the fearful hash made with the proper names mentioned in those telegraphic messages. The *Times* of course has Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace to keep it from committing flagrant blunders, but even the leading journal continues to spell the worthy Poona professor's name "Gokhlee"—apparently because it was so led to describe him by a printer's error in the programme of the Earl's Court Educational Congress. It would take up too much space if I were to enumerate all the mistakes in spelling that one sees even in the newspaper reports of last night's Indian discussion. I can only mention one or two. For example, Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, in referring to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, is made by one important daily journal to speak of "that precious Deccan *Sirdar*." Another influential paper appears to be under the impression that the Sabha is a person, and reports the member for North East Bethnal Green as asking whether "Deccan Sabha"—or "Decca Sabha," as one journal puts it, is the Poona agent of the Congress. Several papers refrain from attempting to reproduce the name of this Mr. Deccan Sabha, and merely announce Sir Muncherjee as asking whether "the person responsible for the memorial is the Poona agent of the Congress." But Indian names are always fair game for Cockney compositors. A friend of mine in some manuscript for the Press had occasion to allude to those historical characters, Baber and Humayoon. They were rendered by the ingenious printers Babar and Himalaya !

THE LATE MRS. MACLEAN.

The funeral of Mrs. Maclean took place at Chiswick churchyard on Tuesday afternoon, and in addition to the relatives a considerable number of personal friends, including several old Bombayites, attended to pay a last tribute of respect. The Institute of Journalists, of which Mr. Maclean is President, was represented by one of its leading members, Mr. Alexander Paul, Assistant Editor of the "Daily News," and some of the mourners came all the way from Cardiff, where the deceased lady was well known and highly respected. A very large number of beautiful wreaths were placed on the coffin. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Nevison Lorraine.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Bishop Edward Bickersteth who, previous to his appointment to the missionary see of South Tokio in Japan, was head of the Cambridge University Mission in Delhi, died in England yesterday of pneumonia following dysentery contracted in his diocese. His constitution had been undermined in India and he was obliged to return to England. A country living in East Anglia was given to him, but his zeal for missionary work was such that he could not settle down to the simple humdrum life of a rural clergyman, and he, unfortunately for his health, accepted the bishopric in the Far East. He was only 47. Colonel Sir George Gustavus Walker, K.C.B., a public-spirited Dumfriesshire man, who had been Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion (King's Own) Scottish Borderers for about a quarter of a century had sat in Parliament as a Conservative, and was one of the pillars of that party in his own county, has passed away in his sixty-seventh year. The deaths are also announced of Major-General Edward Norman Perkins, who saw a good deal of active service in Northern India, and was wounded during the Mutiny ; Sir Joseph Tholozan, well-known as the physician of the late ruler of Persia ; Mr. John Orrell Lever, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Conservative Home Rule member for Galway—for, as is sometimes forgotten, there are, or at any rate were, Conservative Home Rulers—and Captain R. F. Alison, Seaforth Highlanders, who committed suicide last Saturday under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He had failed for the third time to get into the Staff College, and on Friday night received from Viscount Wolseley an intimation that he could not go up for the examination any more. This so preyed upon his mind, that after writing a pathetic letter to his mother commending to her care the young lady to whom he was engaged, he blew his brains out with a revolver. Much sympathy is felt for his distinguished father, General Sir Archibald Alison, of the Indian Council, under whose roof the tragic event occurred.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain J. F. Jephson, with the Overland mails of 6th August, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Cain, Miss
Chichester, Capt R
Goldspink, Mr H
Hannan, Mr J
Lyle, Major A F
Miles, Mr H
Smith, Vet-Lt A
Wilkinson, Mr
Wood, Mr H M

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashpitel, Mr F W
Barley, Major W L
Bollan, Mr T
Bogle, Lieut J S
Brock, Lt-Col
Bright, Mr
Bush, Mr H S
Crittenley, Mr D B
Campbell, Major F
Cadell, Major A
Carlington, Lieut H W
Colvin, Lieut J M
Davis, Capt F G
Dright, Mr W E
Griffith, Lieut
Gillman, Mr and Miss J W
Gerard, Major-Gen Sir M S
Gunning, Lt V E
Hood, Lieut A N
Hodgson, Mr and Mrs
Hewitt, Mr G M

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

A REMARKABLE DAY'S CRICKET.

A DRAWN GAME.

THE fact of Saturday being a holiday brought on an enormous crowd to witness the second day of the big match of the season and the spectators were treated to some very sensational cricket. Heavy rain fell in the early part of the morning and made the wicket all in favour of the bowlers, and the Presidency men could do nothing against them. Bharucha's average of 5 wickets for 12 runs was wonderful, and made those people who objected to him being included in the team look somewhat foolish. He "tucked up" the Presidency team all round, and the only man whom he didn't trouble was Browne. That batsman played a magnificent innings for his side, and but for him the Parsees must have won the match. He was at the wickets for three hours for his 16 runs. Nothing could tempt him to hit, and though from a spectator's point of view the cricket was most desperately slow, it was a treat to find that there was someone who in place of Greig could come to the rescue at the right time. The Parsee captain apparently found the game somewhat unamusing, and for the benefit of the spectators indulged in various tricks which one is more accustomed to associate with a circus ring than the cricket field. In the old days most of the Parsee team used to do that sort of thing, but they have got out of it. Their captain, who has been away for two or three years, apparently hadn't been told that they didn't do those things now. Yet he played in county cricket at Home and must have learnt a good deal about cricket in general. Did he indulge in the antics which we witnessed on Saturday, when he played for Middlesex? If so how amused the English cricket crowd midst have been. The weather was fairly fine thoughout the day, rain falling during the interval for tiffin and again at about 4-45, when it stopped play for ten minutes. H. E. Lord Sandhurst witnessed the game the whole day, and inspected the wicket after the Presidency innings. His appearance in the middle of the ground was greeted with loud cheers from all sides, which he acknowledged in the most courteous manner.

At five minutes past eleven o'clock Harrington and Cheetham, the two not outs, went out to the wickets, the former facing Bharucha, who bowled the first over of the day from the pavilion end. The Presidency's bad luck began at once; Harrington driving Bharucha to the off called to Cheetham to run. That batsman, however, didn't move, and before Harrington could get back his wicket was put down. (20-3-3.) The Presidency captain joined Cheetham, who put Pavri (Market end) through the slips for 4, and in the next over drove him for 3. This brought Jardine opposite Pavri, and the Varsity man in trying to drive him got under the ball and put it into Rustom Mody's hands at mid-off. This was a nasty blow for the Presidency—4 wickets for 27 was not a healthy-looking score, and worse was to follow, for Lewis, the next man, in was clean-bowled by Bharucha in his first over. (27-5-0.) Sangster filled the vacancy and put a somewhat livelier aspect on the game by driving Bharucha for a single and putting Pavri away to leg for 3 in the next over, and followed it up by hitting the slow bowler for 4. This brought 30 up on the board and the hopes of the Presidency rose. With Sangster to knock the bowling about, and Cheetham to keep his wicket up, the partnership looked like producing runs. But their hopes were doomed to disappointment, for after making three more Sangster, in getting back to one from Bharucha, hit his wicket, and six of the Presidency wickets were down for 39. Of the remaining four batsmen there was only Hall who was likely to do any good, and he now joined Cheetham. Maiden after maiden was sent down, and only two singles were added to the score in nearly half-an-hour. Writer now took the ball from Pavri, and in his first over got Cheetham l.-b.-w. The retiring batsman had been in 50 minutes and had only made 7 runs, which he got in the first two overs of the day. (41-7-7.) Vines took his place, but after making a single was stumped by Kanga off Bharucha. Sinclair followed, but was clean-bowled before he could score, and Herbert, the last batsman of the Presidency team, went out of his ground to Bharucha and was stumped without adding to the score. The failure of the Presidency team was most disappointing. A certain amount of bad luck, combined with the excellent bowling of the Parsees, brought about a collapse which was quite unexpected. The fielding of the Parsees was excellent, and every run scored was fully earned. The Presidency eleven took the field at half-past twelve and Mistry and Daruwalla went to the wickets, Cheetham (pavilion end) and Sinclair (Market end) sharing the bowling. Mistry put the slow man for a single and Daruwalla smacked him for four in the first over. Sinclair sent down a maiden, and the latter batsman put one up in the long field off Cheetham, which Jardine after a very long run just touched with the tips of his fingers. What a catch it would have been if it had come off! This bit of luck helped him on, and he hit a full pitch from Sinclair to leg for four, bringing 10 up on the board. Mistry was not idle and brought his great "off stroke" into requisition several times. The partnership looked like lasting, but with the score at 23 Sinclair removed Daruwalla's leg stump from the ground. The retiring batsman had contributed 14 to the score which he made by three 4's and a two. D. E. Mody joined Mistry, but didn't seem at home with the bowling and contented himself with watching Mistry add to the score. That batsman was playing good, if somewhat lucky, cricket. Several times he put the ball into the air in dangerous proximity to the fielders, but just out of reach. With the score at 36 Mody was caught at the wicket off Cheetham, and R ja who took his place was given out l.-b.-w. to Sinclair 7 runs later. (43-3-3.) R. E. Mody now joined Mistry, but before another run was scored the slow bowler got one past the latter batsman. His score of 24 was quite the most attractive feature of the innings. Gagrat was the next man in, and he and Mody put a good deal of life into the game, bringing 50 up on to the board after three-quarters of an hour's play. Gagrat, however, was not destined to stay, and with his score standing at 7 he was magnificently caught by Jardine in the slips off Sinclair. (56-5-7.) The Parsees were now 95 to the good with half their wickets still to fall, and Mochiwalla, who took Gagrat's place, added the necessary 5, which left the Presidency 100 runs behind. His life, however, was cut short by Cheetham in the last over before tiffin and matters looked somewhat brighter for the Presidency.

A shower of rain fell during the luncheon interval which made the wicket somewhat sticky, but a good deal of loose fielding enabled the Parsees to put on nearly 20 runs before the next wicket fell. Kanga and Mody went out to the wickets at 2-30, and the former immediately put Sinclair for 4; Mody driving Ceesthum for 3 in the next over. Kanga again got on to the fast bowler and smacked him to the boundary, following it up with a late cut for 2. Mody scored a single off Cheetham, which brought Kanga opposite Cheetham. He immediately jumped out to the slow bowler and drove him hard to mid-off, which enabled Sangster to bring off a most sensational catch. The Deolali man did a big jump and captured the ball with one hand amidst the cheers of the crowd. (79-7-10.) Pavri followed, but when one run had been added to the score last Mody, who was run out through a very smart piece of fielding by Sinclair. The retiring batsman had made twelve in good form and was becoming well set. Writer joined Pavri and scored three singles, when he gave an easy chance into Vines' hands at cover-point. He was, however, badly missed. The life did him no good, for the next over he jumped out to one from Cheetham and was beautifully caught by Jardine in the long field. Bharucha was the last man in, but with two added to the score Pavri hit one from Cheetham into Jardine's hands, and the innings closed for 86, at 3 o'clock, thus leaving the Presidency three hours to make 175 runs in. Cheetham took 6 wickets for 39 and Sinclair 8 for 44. The latter bowler had hard luck, several mistakes being made in the field.

The Presidency began their second innings at 3-10 with Browne and Fairfax, Bharucha (pavilion end) and Writer (Market end) being entrusted with the bowling. The first four overs were maidens, and then Browne got a single off the left-hander, Fairfax putting the same bowler for 4 in the next over. A couple of singles and a two brought 10 up on the board after 20 minutes' play, all of which had been scored off Writer, Bharucha having sent down eight maidens in succession. With one added to the score Fairfax was bowled by Writer. Harrington took his place, and off his first ball gave a chance in the slips which was missed. He failed to take advantage of the life and was bowled by Bharucha in the next over. (14-2-0.) Cheetham now joined Browne, who was playing a very sound game, and at once started scoring, bringing 20up on the board five minutes after his arrival. Pavri now took the ball from Bharucha and bowled one over. Apparently that end didn't suit him, for he gave Mistry a turn with the ball next over. That bowler couldn't bowl from the pavilion end either and Bharucha was brought back again. The game continued to be terribly slow and maiden followed maiden. At 4-45 with the score at 35 rain fell and stopped play for ten minutes. On resuming Mistry bowled from the Market end in place of Writer, and Cheetham out him beautifully to the boundary for four and two. But the partnership which had lasted for one hour and a-half was abruptly brought to a close by Cheetham getting stumped off Mistry. He had made 22 in excellent style, though the cricket was slow to watch. (43-3-22.) Jardine took Cheetham's place and scored a couple off Mistry, whom Pavri relieved at the Market end. The change brought success, for he clean-bowled Jardine, his first over. Lowis who followed made a single and was bowled by Bharucha, and half the Presidency wickets were down for 53. Sangster was the next man in, and treated the spectators to the only lively piece of cricket of the afternoon. He was particularly sweet on Bharuch., and drove him for single after single, while he varied the monotony by smacking Pavri to leg for 3. He didn't seem at house with the Parsee captain's bowling however and when he had made 11 got down too late for a fast one and had to go—6 wickets for 63 and still a quarter of an hour to play. Hall, the next man in, was looked upon as safe to keep his wicket up, but in getting forward to a bumpy one from Pavri he put it in D. E. Mody's hands at cover-point. Vines took his place and put Pavri to the leg boundary for 4, which he followed up with a single. He played a maiden over from Bharucha and then time was called. Browne, the not out, received a great ovation on his return to the pavilion, and certainly he was the saviour of his side. His innings of 16 runs in three hours was a marvel of patient batting, and though not faultless, for he should have been caught at point just after Cheetham was out, it was an exhibition of sound batting. The mistake prevented the Parsees from winning, for if he had been disposed of there is no doubt that the rest of the Presidency eleven would have gone down. The first of the two big matches of the year thus ended in a draw after a day of most extraordinary cricket.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H E Browne, c R Mody, b Pavri	8	not out	16
B V Fairfax, l-b w, b Pavri	9	b Writer	6
H E Harrington, run out	3	b Bharucha	0
H Cheetham, l-b-w Writer	7	s Kanga, b Mistry	22
M R Jardine, c R Mody, b Pavri	0	b Pavri	5
Capt Lewis, b Bharucha	0	b Bharucha	1
A B Sangster, hit wicket b Bharucha	12	b Pavri	11
J H Hall, not out	2	c D E Mody, b Pavri	1
D F Vines R I M, st Kanga b Bharucha	1	not out	5
R L Sinclair, b Bharucha	0	did not bat.	
A L Herbert, st Kanga, b Bharucha	0		
Extras	0	Extras	6
Total	42	Total for 7 wickets	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bharucha	22	15	12	5	21	20	10	2
Writer	9	5	11	1	27	15	25	2
Pavri	15	6	19	3	15	8	14	3
Mistry	...	...	..	...	5	1	12	1
Gagrat	...	...	..	...	3	2	2	0

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B D Gagrat, c Hall, b Sinclair	3	c Jardine, b Sinclair	7
D E Mody, b Cheetham	2	c Hall, b Cheetham	1
K M Mistry, c Vines, b Sinclair	1	b Cheetham	24
D C Daruwalla, c Hall, b Sinclair	16	b Sinclair	14
D D Kanga, c Harrington, b Sinclair	5	c Sangster, b Cheetham	10
B C Machilwalia, st Hall, b Cheetham	5	b Cheetham	5
D M Raja, c Fairfax, b Cheetham	22	l b w, b Sinclair	3
Dr. Pavri, c and b Cheetham	8	c Jardine, b Cheetham	3
R E Mody, l b w Sinclair	1	run out	12
D N Writer, b Cheetham	11	c Jardine, b Cheetham	2
H K Bharucha, not out	1	not out	0
Extra	1	Extras	3
Total	81	Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinclair	26	17	19	5	21	7	44	3
Cheetham	28	4	54	5	20	2	39	6
Lowis	2	0	7	0	..	..	..	..

After the stumps were drawn, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen and Captain Crawford, stepped up to the Parsee Gymkhana pavilion, where Mr. J. M. Framjee Patell introduced Dr. Pavri, the Parsee captain, and other members of the team, to the Governor. His Excellency complimented the Parsee captain upon the tact and judgment with which he led his men on the field. Three cheers were given to both the teams, and the large crowd which gathered round the Governor cheered his Excellency as he left the tent.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE *VS.* ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This fixture was played off on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a win for the Xaviers by 50 runs. The game was commenced at 2 p.m., and the weather remained fair throughout. The home team winning the toss elected to bat, and Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who led the Islamites, elected to be on the defensive. The wicket was fast, and the batsmen did not feel comfortable with the bowling of Raja and Batliwala. They were all disposed of for a very small total of 44, the wicket which afterwards improved assisting the bowlers a good deal. About a quarter-past three o'clock the Xaviers began their venture and put together a total of 94 runs. Homi Commissariat played an exceptionally good game, carrying his bat for 17. His was the top score, and the stand made by him was a material assistance to his side. Dadysett stood second with a good 14, and among the others who scored were C. V. Mehta (11), J. M. Dastoor (8), Mareck R. Bilimoria (6), and N. B. Sakiatwala (5). All N. Tyebjee bowled steadily for the Islam Gymkhana, but was not so successful as his rival Raja, who was responsible for no less than 9 wickets.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MR. SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK presided at the eleventh general meeting of the shareholders of this company which took place at the registered office of the company, 10, Sirdars Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday. The report of the directors ran as follows:—In submitting their report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1897, your directors beg to state that the year under operation has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,402-0-4, including last year's balance. From this sum your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 6 per fully paid up share for the year ending 30th June 1897, free of income-tax, which we hope will meet with your approval. The export from Khangaum being considerably less than last year, owing to short crop, the total number of bales pressed were 48,279, as against 63,300 last year; out of which 2,572 bales are passed through your factory. Your directors have thought it advisible to close the ginning factory this year under amalgamation. The joint work agreement for ginning expires on 30th June, 1897, and that of the press still continues for another year. Efforts will be made to renew the Ginning amalgamation in course of time. The machinery in your press and ginning factories are kept in excellent and working order.

On the motion of Mr. S. B. Katrak, and seconded by Mr. R. C. Patel, the report was read and adopted. Out of the profits of Rs. 5,402-0-4, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per fully paid-up share was declared and made payable on and after the 1st September, Rs. 4,200; paid to the Agents an account of their commission, Rs. 1,100; and Rs. 102-0-4 were carried to next year's account. Messrs. Ardeshir Bejonji Surti and Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel were re-elected directors. Mr. Rastomjee Eduljee Mistri was appointed an auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A SHOCKING accident occurred on board the recently-built Japanese battleship Yoshima, at present lying in the Tyne, where she is taking in ammunition and stores. A workman, named John Templeman, was employed in the hold, when his head came in contact with the huge hydraulic lift used for the raising of shell and ammunition from the magazine to the quick-firing heavy ordnance, which decapitated him.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REUTER'S announcements regarding the troops moving in relief to India do not mean any special measures being taken to reinforce our garrison. The ordinary programme will be carried out unless further complications on the Afghan border arise.

THE Dum-Dum Ammunition Factory is now busily engaged in turning out Lee-Metford cartridges carrying the "special" bullet. One hundred lakhs of rounds in all will be made.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant F. A. B. Fryer, 6th Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

MORE rain has fallen in the Punjab, and the province has now excellent corps assured in nearly all districts.

THREE members of the Punjab Commission, Messrs. Bruce, Anderson, and Casson, who served as Political Officers in Waziristan in 1894-95, have been granted the frontier medal with clasp in acknowledgment of the services rendered by them during military operations.

GOOD rain has fallen at last in Southern India. During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Thursday, Salem reported 1·40 inches, Cuddapah 1·29, Madura 1·23, and Gopalpur 1·12. Half an inch also fell at Hyderabad and a third of an inch at Karaul.

THE North-Western State Railway has stood the strain upon it of moving troops, ammunition and supplies in the most satisfactory way. The railway officials have had hard work for three weeks on end, and their efforts have won the warmest praise of the military authorities.

THE Amir's business agents in Calcutta persist in asserting that Abdur Rehman's representative in India, Colonel Ghulam Rasul, is in Simla. As we have already stated, he has not been in Simla at all this summer, but left Calcutta for Peshawar weeks ago. His departure with the Kunar refugees assembled in Peshawar took place last month, just before the Malakand outbreak, and he is now in Kabul.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. A. Cooke has postponed his leave owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the North-West Frontier, pending further intelligence.

THE theft of a postal bag containing Rs. 300 is reported from Delhi. It appears that the postal delivery peon was going his rounds with some money-orders when he stopped at the canal to have a wash. He laid the bag down while he was washing and when he had finished the bag had disappeared.

THE Bishop of Lahore, who has been out of health for some little time past, has been ordered to England. He will probably depart next month on six months' leave.

THE Karachi Municipality has requested sanction of the Commissioner to an increase in the number of their elected Commissioners to 18 and to grant to the Chamber of Commerce the right to nominate two of their members to the Municipal Board. The Engineer and Secretary requests the Municipality to raise a loan of one lakh in the open market by the end of the official year to return the Government advance.

THE surplus shown by the Forest Department in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895-96 was Rs. 5,34,994, as against an average surplus of Rs. 7,22,442 for the three preceding years. This decrease in revenue occurred mainly in Oudh, and was principally due to the gradual disappearance of the valuable timber stocks accumulated in former years by departmental agency, of which the sale counterbalanced by no corresponding outlay, had for some years past given to the Oudh Circle revenues a fictitious and unreal appearance of prosperity, having no connection with the normal productive capacity of its forests and normal conditions of working. From a commercial point of view the accounts of the Forest Department in most Provinces require to be kept on a very different method that is, the true annual revenue is to be correctly presented for each year.

IN view to the efficient training of women as nurses and ward attendants and of men as ward attendants for employment in private and up-country hospitals, the Madras Government is prepared to admit probationers of these classes recommended by local or private bodies, such as the Lady Dufferin's Fund Committee, into the General Hospital Training School for Nurses, on the understanding that such bodies shall arrange to defray the (i) pay, (ii) ration-money, (iii) clothing, travelling expenses, &c., of such probationers. Volunteers who are willing to pay all necessary expenses and who are approved by the Matron-Superintendent will also be admitted. Quarters (for nurse probationers only) will, as far as possible, be provided by Government at the General Hospital, but there is no objection to other arrangements being made by pupils subject to the approval of the Matron-Superintendent, to whom all applications should be made.

As an instance of the grossly misleading spirit in which Mr. Julian Hawthorne's impressions of India have been presented to the public, writes a contemporary, we have only to take the photographs by means of which his editor has chosen to illustrate them in the *Cosmopolitan*. Thus we have "Street in Bombay before the plague," and "Street in Bombay after the exodus," the latter of course, showing the street almost empty and deserted. The first photograph represents a bazar packed with people like herrings in a barrel—a scene which if it bore the slightest resemblance to the normal state of things, would reveal conditions of over-crowding of a positively ghastly character. The tazias in the crowd prove, however, that it is a Mohurrum procession, which usually blocks all the narrow thoroughfares along which it passes. It is of course strictly correct to say that the photograph represents a street scene "before" the plague; for it was taken ten years ago, namely about the time of the last Jubilee. But doubtless it is all the same to America.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Barabanki, called a meeting of talukdars and raises of the district on Thursday morning to witness the distribution of certificates of distinction granted by His Excellency the Viceroy in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the celebration of her Diamond Jubilee. Nearly all the raises and durbaris were present. The Colvin Library was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. W. H. Moreland, the Deputy Commissioner, on arrival was received by a few talukdars and officers at the entrance of the library hall, and after he took his seat Kazi Azizudin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate, with his permission presented the certificates Among the recipients were Sheikh Moushad. Ali Khan, for his liberality and energy in connection with the famine operations; and Pundit Janki Pershad, for his services as honorary magistrate and others. Sheikh Moushad Ali Khan in thanking the Deputy Commissioner, took the opportunity of saying a few words on the benefits of British rule, and of condemning those people who tried to upset the minds of local natives. The speech was much appreciated by those present. The meeting terminated with the distribution of *attar* and *pan*.

IT is not quite clear, observes the Lahore Paper, what General Elles' force at Shabkadar is doing in kicking its heels at one of the most malarious spots that it would be possible to select on the whole frontier. The Hadda Mullah has gone off further than ever, and it appears as if the recent gathering had dispersed and the men gone to their homes and the Afghans to their own side of the border. Columns invading the Mohmand country would mean a big and expensive job, and the question is, are Government inclined to undertake it? Another solution might be to garrison the forts of Michni, Shabkadar, and Abazai for some time till the country is quieter. It is believed that both schemes are under consideration, and it is to be hoped that a speedy decision will be arrived at. There seems no longer any hope of the Mohmands coming to us, but we all know what Mahomet did when the mountain refused a similar invitation.

A SHORT time ago a Burman tattooer installed himself in Poogoondoung, and announced that he could, by inoculation, give immunity against snake-poison. He had several snakes, which he, to reassure his customers, used to allow to bite him. Twenty Burmans, it is reported, had themselves inoculated. Two died, the result, it is thought, of the vaccination. One died in Rangoon and the other at Syriam. The men were buried, and their death reports showed the cause as fever. The Says has left Rangoon, but the police are making enquiries for him.

THE State Department at Washington learns that the Arbitration Treaty between Japan and Hawaii includes not only the question of immigration, but also other points in dispute, including the tax on the Japanese liquor saki.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York, dated Aug. 2, says:—The Admiral commanding the American men-of-war, stationed at Hawaii, reports from Honolulu that the Japanese ironclad Naniwa scrupulously observed the Fourth of July and the Hawaiian Independence Day. Both the American vessels and the Naniwa dressed ship and fired salutes on Queen Victoria's Jubilee Day, and the Admiral and the other American officers were present at the reception given by the British Commissioner.

A DESPATCH from Honolulu reports that some electricians resident there, being recently employed to do certain work on board the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, noticed a large quantity of rifles in the hold. Their numbers far exceeded what might be necessary as a reserve for the sailors and marines on board, and it was believed that they were intended for arming the Japanese in the islands in case of a revolutionary rising or of hostile action by Japan.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—I hear that the excellent reception Prince Ukhtomski, the Czar's friend and companion on his Asiatic journey, has had in China, and especially his interviews with the Emperor of China, is attributed mainly to the circumstance that his efforts to bring about better relations between China and Japan have, so far, proved successful. The Russians hope by this means to counteract the aims of other European Powers to gain predominance in China, Japan, and Corea.

THE St. Petersburg newspapers report a rumour that the present Russian Consul-General for New York, who has recently been in that city on a visit is to be appointed Russian Minister to the Court of Siam. The visit of the King of Siam undoubtedly gave rise in diplomatic circles to the question of establishing permanent official relations with that country, says the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, where Russia has never yet had any representative, and M. Olorofsky, Consul at New York, was very desirous of obtaining the proposed appointment.

THE sensation caused by the photographic frontispiece of Olive Schreiner's "Trooper Halket of Maabonaland," and the details of the barbarities she described in connection with hanging therein depicted, will be fresh in everyone's mind. Other writers have since described atrocities in the Rhodesian fighting, and the "St. James's Gazette" recently collected a grisly catalogue of these. Now *Mr.* Selous replies, refuting in detail some of the charges, and answering Olive Schreiner as follows:—"As regards the hanging of spies and murderers, nine I think—for I have not a copy of my book at hand—is the number that were executed at Buluwayo. These executions were conduced roughly—brutally, if you like; but all the horrible barbarities introduced by Olive Schreiner into her glorified account of the hanging of the three spies—the subject of the photograph mentioned—are venomous falsehoods. To this I pledge my word." Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner will now, the "Daily Chronicle" proposes, feel bound to produce her authorities for her statements.

AT a time when Germany and Belgium are wondering what is to be the result for themselves of the denunciation of the treaties of '62 and '65, the following from the New York *Times* is significant:—An Empire of States, with a population of 300,000,000, capable of producing everything under the sun, and governed by a commercial policy of free trade among themselves, but protection against all the rest of the world, would mean such a revolution of trade and commerce as history has never yet been called upon to record. That is precisely what the statesman of England are aiming at! The New Britain would, so far as its commercial policy is concerned, be an almost exact counterpart of the united States! What would be its effect upon us? At one fell swoop we would lose more than half our customers. At present England and her Colonies purchase from us considerably more than all the rest of the world combined! Our principal market for cotton and cereals would be gone, and how much that means need not be told. India, Canada, and Australia—to say nothing of Egypt—could easily supply England with all the wheat and cotton she needs! We shold simply be receiving the measure we have long meted out! The possibilities of the idea grow as we contemplate it! The future of the English-speaking people, who can set bounds to it?

THE energetic Dr. Lunn, of Grindelwald fame, has hit upon another educational tour of larger magnitude—nothing less, in short, than "a tour round the British Empire." His proposal has, it seems, received the sympathetic support of several Colonial representatives, including Sir Gordon Sprigg, Sir W. V. Whiteway, and Chief Justice Way. It is intended that the cruise shall commence on Dec. 28, proceeding by Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus to Egypt; thence, calling at Aden, to Bombay, where a section of the party will travel overland to Calcutta, the majority going round via Colombo and Madras, to that port. From India the vessel will proceed eastwards to Burmah and Singapore, touching the Australian continent first at Brisbane. The vessel will then proceed from Queensland to New Zealand, and from the Antipodes the journey home will be via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth to Natal and Cape Colony. This, however, can hardly be called a tour round the Empire. What of Canada and the West Indies?

THE correspondence of the "Morning Post" at New York writes on August 4:—Whatever may be the official attitude of Japan towards the United States, it is evident from letters that have just arrived here that there is an intense and aggressive anti-American feeling among nearly all classes throughout the Micado's dominions. American residents are boycotted by the Japanese, and American institutions are virulently attacked and help up to ridicule by the newspapers. This hostility does not arise out of the Hawaiian question alone. The angry feeling excited by the proposal of the Washington Government to annex the Sandwich Islands has been greatly intensified by the adoption of the Dingley Tariff which damages Japan's export trade in several particulars. There is no doubt that the Japanese will retaliate upon American enterprises whenever opportunities may offer. Mr. Morse, president of the American Trading Company, a commercial body which represents in Japan the famous shipbuilding firm of Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, as well as other large American concerns, writes that the outlook for the interests of the United States in Japan is by no means encouraging. He reports having just lost a contract for a new battleship, the one most recently decided upon by the Japanese Government. He had been in treaty for the order for some time, and was about to close the contract, when the Government suddenly stopped the negotiations and gave the order to an English firm. Mr. Morse says that this is an instance of what may be expected in other matters affecting American trade in Japan. There is a good deal of evidence in these latest mails that, however anxious the Government may be to avoid war—either with this country or any other—they are pushing forward offensive and defensive preparations with much energy. There seems to be an apprehensive feeling abroad, an uneasy doubt as to what is going to happen. Mr. Dun, the United States Minister at Tokio, is credited with saying that the Japanese officials are disturbed about the future of Corea, fearing that, should their country become involved in war, Russia would take the opportunity to seize the peninsula.

THE "WARREN HASTINGS" AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

MR. J. L. WANKLYN has been indeed a friend to those wrecked in the ill-fated Warren Hastings. He has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for War on the subject, and at the same time issued a whip to members. In the letter he said:—

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G. G. C. M. G., G. C. S. I., Secretary of State for War.

"My Lord Marquis,—I have had occasion to trouble your lordship so often of late on behalf of the rank and file of the Colonial troops, that I am loath to encroach upon your time again, but in connection with my efforts on behalf of the Colonial troops, it has come to my knowledge that the officers and troops who had the misfortune to be shipwrecked in the Warren Hastings on Jan. 12th last have met with but scanty justice in the compensation awarded to them, and, as a loyal member of the Unionist party, I desire to make an appeal to your lordship on their behalf rather than to take up an attitude hostile to the Government in committee on the Army Estimates on Friday week, the 23rd inst.

"It will be unnecessary for me to recite to your lordship the circumstances of this disastrous shipwreck, but your lordship will remember that it occurred in the night, and that officers and men lost everything—even, in many cases, to the clothes they were, in their effort to swim ashore and to save life. Having received information from friends of some of the private soldiers of the discontent felt on account of the meagre compensation allowed to men for the losses then sustained, I addressed two questions to the Under-Secretary of State for War on the 2nd instant, and in reply was informed by the right hon. gentleman that 'every sufferer by the wreck has received a sum in excess of the regulations.' Further, although under paragraph 537 of the Regulations compensation is allowed for the 'loss of professional books and instruments, or of barrack furniture necessarily in the possession of officers, nothing has yet been awarded under this heading, and the compensation granted under para graph 542—viz., mess, £200 and band £100—cannot be said to err on the side of generosity.

"To come now to the case of the private soldier, it would appear that under the regulations the State does not recognise the existence in his case of private property, but I would urge upon your lordship most strongly, as a member of a Government pledged to 'progress and reform,' to create a precedent, to make a new departure, and to encourage the possession of private property by the rank and file. If in the past the private soldier has been regarded merely as a machine, let us remember that we have left the past behind us. In the case of the Warren Hastings the 'military authorities' have awarded the private soldier the sum of 10s. over and above a free kit as compensation 'adequate to the loss incurred.' But bringing the matter before your notice I believe your lordship will agree with me that the 'authorities' had better have repudiated all responsibility whatever than have meted out as compensation a sum so inadequate, so ridiculous, and so contemptible.

"To sum up my letter I would ask your lordship at once, for there has already been considerable delay (1) to grant another 30s. per head to the rank and file; (2) to grant at once another £100 for the mess and another £50 for the band; (3) to grant all officers full compensation under Schedule A, and (4) to give all officers the full benefit of paragraph 537 of the Regulations. Your lordship will, I know, be met with the cry of 'precedent,' but I suggest to your lordship that in this year of grace 1897 it is ridiculous to be bound by precedents of a past generation. I suggest that we must march with the times.

"I would submit in conclusion, that in all such cases as that of the wreck of the Warren Hastings, officers and men should be really relieved from actual loss, and while this is only just and right in the interest of the Army, it is highly expedient that the compensation given should not be parsimonious. I should greatly regret to be compelled to criticise and censure an act of a Government of whom I am a devoted supporter, and now that I have brought the facts before your lordship's notice, I feel confident I shall be relieved form the necessity of doing so.—I am, my Lord Marquis, your most obedient servant, JAMES LESLIE WANKLYN."

THE TROUBLES IN INDIA.

LETTER FROM LORD HARRIS.

LORD HARRIS writes to the *Times*:—I fancy I have noticed in the comments of the English Press on the tone of a part of the Indian vernacular papers indications of some impatience at the hesitation of the Government of Bombay to take proceedings against editors and publishers. Possibly my experience a few years ago accounts for the caution displayed. Immediately after the Bombay riots in 1893, in which some sixty persons were killed and 500 wounded, a poem was composed and published in Bombay City, in which, after describing the riots, certain sections of the Hindus, who had been specially active in the counter-attack on the Mohammedans, were extolled for their bravery and urged to "fight again." My Government prosecuted the author and obtained a conviction before the Chief Presidency magistrate under section 117 and 153 of the Indian Penal Code on the ground that the words "fight again" were a direct instigation to the Hindus to renew the disturbances. But on appeal to the High Court, Mr. Justice Jardine (now Sir John Jardine) and Mr. Justice Ranade reversed the magistrate's decision, mainly on the grounds that the general tone of the poem was one of lamentation over the riots; and that the incitement to "fight again" was merely a "rhapsody." The finding and the reasons for it caused considerable surprise to most people, whether lawyers or laymen. But it did something more. It is most inadvisable in India for the Sircar to be upset in such cases; and this decision discouraged Government from prosecuting the authors of what Government might regard as inflammatory publications, except upon the most confident opinion from their legal advisers; and it caused uncertainty in the minds of their legal advisers as to what the High Court would or would not hold to be admissible. I should also think it quite possible that the effect of this judgment was by no means to discourage editors of vernacular papers from inserting editorials and letters certainly not calculated to promote peace.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The *Times* of August 3 published the following letter:—

Sir,—It is with infinite distaste to the touching of pitch that I ask you to publish this letter; but knowing the women of India as I do, I feel it would be cowardly to keep silence in the face of what is being done against them, I allude to the action of the Council regarding the health of our Army, and more especially to the report by telegraph of the speech made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. I know Sir William Mackworth Young, and I know that if he gives in his adhesion to the principle of necessity underlying all legislation on this point, it is time for the women to have aught to say against it to speak quickly, since the old order is changing indeed. I am not going to discuss that principle. Such discussions are for the columns of medical papers, not for yours. So I only ask you to let me express my firm belief that any legislation even remotely affecting the women of India—whether they be good or bad—would be most unwise at this juncture when, to my eyes, all that is needed to change ignorant dissatisfaction to ignorant defiance is some common cause, such as unscrupulous agitators found forty years ago in the greased cartridge. I only venture to remind those in power that men are always ready to fight for their gods or their women; and that, knowing, as I do, the vast credulity of the masses in India, I do not see how any new legislation regarding women can be other than a weapon of calumny gifted into our enemies' hand at a most critical time. There is, of course, no fear of our Empire. We will hold India, as we held it before—hold it easily. What of that? Have the forty years of peace and plenty brought forgetfulness to either the victors or the vanquished of the blood so needlessly shed in '57? No.—Yours truly,

FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

Dunlugas, Turriff, N.B., July 27.

THE S.D.F. AND THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

At the annual conference of the Social Democratic Federation at Northampton, on Aug. 2, Mr. Hyndman drew attention to the condition of India. The famine, he said was admitted by Lord George Hamilton, the most ridiculous and mendacious optimist that ever held office in connection with the Government of India in England to be the most terrific ever known in the history of that country. In addition there were the terrible plague, recalling in its extent the plagues of the Middle Ages, the cholera, the tremendous earthquake, the discontent caused by the Government officers in the country being filled almost entirely by Englishman and foreigners, the great drain of India's resources for the benefit of the upper and middle classes in England, and the outrages on native prejudices. Until a proper inquiry were held into the administration of the sanitary business at Poona, he must firmly believe that the women there were improperly treated by the soldiers of our Army. Two of the most prominent citizens of Poona had been deported without the slightest trial of any kind. That was the most abominable despotism. (Cheers.) Unless the Government of India were completely changed, it should be known that Social Democrats sympathised with rebellion in India—(loud cheering)—or any effort the people of India might make to relieve themselves from the infamous rule occasioning the famine and bringing about the discontent. He moved a resolution protesting against despotic treatment of the natives in Bombay, and expressing sympathy with the people in India in any efforts they might make to put an end to the present shameful and ruinous rule. (Cheers.) The resolution was unimously agreed to.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours 8A.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SWAT VALLEY OPERATIONS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, July 30, Lord Reay asked her Majesty's Government whether any information could be given regarding the operations in the Swat Valley, and the causes which had led the tribes to rise, and the area of the disturbance.

The Earl of Selborne: In the absence of the Under-Secretary for India, I have been asked to give the information asked for to the noble lord. The telegrams published in the London Press have given information in regard to the military operations in Malakhand and Swat which agree with the shorter telegrams received at the India Office. It would be impossible for her Majesty's Government to make any statement of the causes that led to the attack without inquiries that cannot be conducted while the fighting continues. Further information must be awaited before the area of the disturbance can be fixed. Dargai, situated somewhat to the south of the Malakhand Pass, has not been attacked.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, July 30, Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he had any further information as to the destruction by the recent earthquake of the property of the Welsh Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills, and in Sylhet.

Lord G. Hamilton: I regret to say that very serious damage has been done in Sylhet, but as regards the particular property mentioned in the question I have as yet received no information.

THE ARREST OF MR. TILAK.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary for India whether the charge of sedition on which proceedings, including arrest and refusal of bail, had been instituted by the Indian Government against Gangadhar Tilak was founded on an article published so far back as June 15; and why the prosecution had been deferred till a period when, owing to the prorogation of Parliament, the conduct of these proceedings would be exempted from immediate Parliamentary criticism.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information from the Government of India or from that of Bombay as to the date or dates of the article or articles on which this prosecution has been instituted. In questions of this kind the Government of India must have a free hand—(Ministerial cheers)—and I do not propose to interfere with them in the exercise of their discretion. (Cheers.)

Mr. MacNeill: May I ask whether the Government of India are responsible to the House of Commons or not?

The Speaker: Order, order. That is not the question to be answered.

Mr. MacNeill: I know the answer. (Laughter.)

THE FIGHTING AT MALAKHAND.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary for India whether he could give the House any further information as to the recent fighting at Malakhand.

Lord G. Hamilton: I think that all the telegrams which I have received, or the substance of them, have been communicated to the Press, or were read out by me yesterday in the House with the exception of two which I will now read. The right hon. gentleman then read to the House the telegrams from the Viceroy.

A GOVERNMENT COLLIERY IN INDIA AND ITS COMPETITORS.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Umaria Colliery, belonging to the Government, had been worked and the price of coal fixed at so low a rate as to produce in the year 1895 a profit of only 0·13 per cent. on the capital, and in the year 1896 a loss of 1,436 rx.; whether his attention had been drawn to the statement in the published reports (Administration Report, Railways) that the capital outlay on Dec. 31, 1896, was 1,078,893, that 88,901 rx. was expended on capital account, during 1896, making the total capital on Dec. 31, 1896, 1,167,774 rx.; and that the receipts during the year 1896 were 379,429 rx.; and the expenditure 380,865 rx., showing a loss of 1,436 rx.; and whether there were other colliery companies paying royalties to the Government which were deprived of dividend by their price for coal being forced down by reason of the bounty system adopted by the Indian Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: The figures given in clauses 1 and 2 of the hon. member's question appear to be accurately cited from the reports presented to Parliament, with this difference—that the figures for capital expenditure, capital receipts and expenditure and profit and loss are stated at ten times the amounts given in the reports. I am not aware of any Indian collieries that pay royalty to Government except those in Assam and Burma, and I do not think the coal of those companies has ever reached, or is likely to reach, the Central Indian railways, which now consume seventy per cent. of the total output of Umaria coal.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S CHARGES.

On Saturday, July 31, Sir W. Wedderburn: With the permission of the House, I desire to make a personal explanation, because by to-day's Indian telegrams I observe that Professor Gokhale acknowledges, without reservation, that he was misled by his correspondents, and he withdraws his charge against British soldiers engaged in plague operations at Poona. As I was the means of introducing Professor Gokhale, along with other native witnesses, to members of the House, in the Conference Room, and thus afforded him an opportunity of making these statements, I desire to express very deep regret that I should have directly or indirectly, aided in giving currency to a charge which appears to be unfounded. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Fergusson: If I am in order, I should like to ask the hon. member whether it is also the case that Professor Gokhale attributes some statements—

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member is not in order in raising a discussion upon a personal explanation.

THE HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Monday, August 2, Mr. J. Stuart presented a petition from Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, expressing objection to the repeal by the Indian Government of the Cantonments Acts Amendment Act of 1895, and praying the House to express its disapproval of such repeal. The hon. member presented other petitions of a like character from British workers and inhabitants of different districts, and also from Mr. M'Laren on behalf of the Committee of the Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of vice. The first petition was, on the motion of the hon. member, read at the table.

ARRESTS FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES IN INDIA.

Mr. Davitt asked the Secretary for India whether he could state how many arrests of British subjects had been made in India recently under the law of *lettre de cachet*; whether the persons thus arrested were to be imprisoned indefinitely without trial; whether this system of punishment for alleged political offences was a proceeding sanctioned by any canon of English law; and, if so, whether he would state what such law was and whether any British subject so arrested and imprisoned in India had the right of trial before any court of India or any right of appeal to any tribunal in England.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to question No. 1, two persons have been arrested recently under the Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827. As to question No. 2, I cannot say what may be the intentions now or hereafter of the Indian Government; and in regard to question No. 3, the hon. gentleman can consult the regulations and form his own conclusions. As to question No. 4, there is no appeal.

Mr. MacNeill asked whether persons in India arrested under Regulation XXV., could be kept in prison without trial indefinitely.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Indian Government have power to detain such persons in prison as long as they think necessary.

Mr. Davitt asked the noble lord whether his sanction had been obtained for these arrests before they were made.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes.

THE OUTBREAK IN SWAT.

Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to Colonel Lockwood, announced that he had received two telegrams from the Viceroy of India, which he proceeded to read to the House. One announced the successful advance from Malakhand, and the other that Chakdara had been relieved.

In answer to Mr. Weir, Lord G. Hamilton said: No British troops were engaged at Malakhand. The native troops have Martini-Henry rifles. There are two Maxim guns which are water-jacketed. I have no knowledge of the automatic supply cistern.

THE WIDOW OF LIEUTENANT AYERST.

On Thursday, Aug. 5, Mr. Hazell asked the Secretary for India whether having regard to the special circumstances of the case, it would be possible to make an extra allowance to the widow of Lieutenant Ayerst, who was murdered at Poona on June 22 last.

Lord G. Hamilton: In cases of this kind it is usual to leave the initiative to the Government of India. Any recommendation which they may make in favour of the widows of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst will receive the careful consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

MR. GOKHALE'S STATEMENTS.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India whether Mr. Gokhale had withdrawn, by official communication to the Bombay Government, the statements which he made to certain members of this House and to a newspaper reporter last month, regarding the alleged atrocities perpetrated by the officers and soldiers engaged in plague relief operations in Poona.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Governor of Bombay telegraphed, on Aug. 2, that he had received from Mr. Gokhale the following telegram in reference to the allegation that native women had been violated by British soldiers. The words are:—"I have just posted full statement containing explanation, full retractation, and unqualified apology." (Cheers). The other allegations with which Mr. Gokhale was associated were contained in a memorial, the allegations of which the Bombay Government described as wholly false in a telegram which I read to the House a few days back. Inquiries were then made as to the authenticity of the signatures attached to this memorial, which the hon. baronet, the member for Banff, introduced to the notice of the House, and upon which it was proposed to move the adjournment of the House. Lord Sanghurst's reply is as follows:—"Deccan Sabha Petition.—Of the 1,699 signatures 721 have been examined. Of these only 144 could be found, the remaining 577 not being found or traceable and not known." (Laughter.) "Of the 144 found 14 deny their signatures; the rest say they were induced by agents of the Deccan Sabha and the *Dayan Prakash* newspaper to sign a petition about plague measures, but did not know what they were signing. Different objects held out to them to sign—"more street lamps"—(laughter)—"fixing price of grain, protest against additional taxation, reduction of market rents. Bhide, first signatory, admits he worked with troops from first to last never missing a day of his turn to accompany search parties, and that he never saw any misconduct. Nawab Abdul Khan says he signed in his private capacity, never having seen memorial, knowing nothing of its contents, and never having seen any misconduct. He has been deposed from place of leader of Mahomedan community, the Mahomedans denying that they have any complaint to make against plague operations." (Cheers.)

KORAT RAILWAY.

In answer to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Curzon said: The disputes between the Siamese Railway Department and the English contractor were referred to arbitration in accordance with the provision to that effect in the contract. The contractor withdrew from the arbitration, and Sir G. Mulesworth subsequently resigned his position as arbitrator. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

COLLIERY ROYALTIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was correctly reported to have stated in answer to a question, on July 30, that no royalties were paid by Indian collieries to the Government, except in Assam and Burma.

Lord G. Hamilton: I regret that by an oversight my answer was as stated by the hon. member. It should have been stated that the Nerbudda Coal Company pays a royalty to Government, and its coal may compete with the Umaria coal. The directors of that company have represented to me that such competition is not fair to them, and I am now in correspondence with them on the subject.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

In answer to Sir J. Fergusson, for Colmel Kenyon-Slaney, Mr. Brodrick said:—The returns received from Agra do not extend beyond April 30. During the months of February, March, and April there appear to have been sixty-three admissions from the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment for enteric fever and twelve deaths, the great outbreak having occured in April. There are no returns to show how many cases were developed in hospital in men suffering from other diseases. A special investigation was immediately instituted, with the result that the water supplied by the municipal authorities has been found to be infected with the enteric microbe. Every possible precaution has been taken; and it was stated in the report for April that the epidemic seemed to be abating.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson.—Health of the Army.—To call attention to the state of the Army, especially in India, as regards venereal disease; and to move a resolution.—No date fixed.

Major Rasch.—East India (Health of the Army).—To call attention to the health of the British Army in India; and to move a resolution.—No datd fixed.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—East India (Princes and Chiefs).—That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that in future no Indian prince or chief shall be deposed on the ground of maladministration or misconduct until the fact of such maladministration or misconduct shall have been established to the satisfaction of a public tribunal, which shall command the confidence alike of the Government and of the princes and chiefs of India.—No date fixed.

Mr. Samuel Smith.—(East India Expenditure).—To call attention to the great loss and suffering caused to India by plague, famine, and earthquake, and to the desirability of the Home Government endeavouring to mitigate that distress by making a grant to the Indian Government for additional relief to the sufferers; and to move a resolution.—No date fixed.

A Memoral, signed by 61,437 women of the United Kingdom, addressed to Lord George Hamilton, as representative of her Majesty's Government, was presented at the India Office, on Saturday, July 31. It declares the unalterable hostility of the signatories to every form of State regulation of immorality. It objects to the principle of all such legislation, a principle based on the assumption of the necessity of vice. The memorialists, while deploring the existence of disease and favourable to moral methods of diminishing it, urge that no permanent diminution will ever be attained by measures which do not strike primarily at vice itself.

JAPANESE FINANCE AND THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

THE British Consul-General in Shanghai, in his last report, says that the introduction of a gold standard in Japan is regarded by those in China who see in silver-using countries the future manufacturing countries of the world as a step which will greatly assist China in recovering her own markets first and afterwards in capturing the neutral markets of the world. Whatever effect, if any, the adoption of a gold standard by Japan may have it cannot raise the value of silver. But an almost total suspension, except China, will soon be gold monometallic, the effects for good or evil of the fall in the gold price of silver will be the same for all. If, as is believed by the majority of commercial men in China, a silver-using country has an advantage, China, for the enterprising men of other nations who have made her their field of labour, is going to try and make the most of it, and the present general action will receive an object-lesson in the good or evil effects of having the cheaper metal as a monetary standard. "In twenty-five years, if no change takes place in the relative rates of gold and silver, we shall be able to see by a study [of Chinese manufactures whether those who advocate the silver standard are right. One circumstance which affects British trade is that she will only be affected in the same way as every other nation, and that, as her trade with China is larger than that of any other nation, China's prosperity is likely to be of more advantage to her than to any other country."

M. Ottomar Haupt writes in the *Financial Times* (Aug. 3):—At the time of the introduction of the New Coinage Bill into the Japanese Legislature, when silver was quoted nearly 30d. in London, Japan adopted a ratio which was based on a price of only about 29 1-8d. From that moment a declining tendency for the metal has been the order of the day. Nevertheless Japan has sold no silver. On the contrary, so peculiar has been the development of her foreign exchanges that the new gold yen has not even yet come up to the full parity, so that no old pieces could as yet be picked out of the circulation of China, of the Straits Settlements, and of Siam, and returned with a nice profit to the issuing country. Certainly, there are bankers and merchants enough in the Far East watching the difference between Mexican dollars and old silver yen in order to profit by adifference between the two pieces, which with the declining tendency of silver must become very large some time. In this way the sword of Damocles is indeed hanging over the silver markets of the world. On the other hand, there is nothing to put forward in favour of a rise of the metal, the principal, not to say the only, regular buyer of which is still India, while China apparently wants to get rid of part of her stock. Russia has almost finished its purchases for the coinage of fractional currency of the type of the 1-rouble piece, which in the new currency system has legal tender force up to 50 roubles only. Peru and other South American Republics will certainly renew their sale of dollars, while Austria-Hungary is quietly disposing of her surplus silver by offering it for sale to the parties who are working orders for the Vienna Mint for the coinage of Maria Theresa thalers. That Italy has sold her demonetised Bourbonic paistres is an old story, and that neither that country, nor France, nor Switzerland, nor Belgium, not to speak of Greece, will buy the metal for the increase of their fractional currency seems already pretty sure. The cost of production must in the long run dictate the limit of depreciation. The mines of Mexico get the old price in dollars for their silver, never mind to what an extent the metal may fall in London and in New York. In this very fact lies the key to the monetary policy of the Mexican Government, which wants to stick to the silver standard as long as possible.

In his protest in the "Fortnightly" against the philological reforms introduced by Sir William Hunter and Colonel Malleson, Mr. Hankin tells a good story. Sir William Hunter in the course of his colossal task of re-naming the Indian Peninsula for his great "Gazetteer," came across a place named Hookey-tollah. Now "tollah" is a common Indian termination, and Sir William scented another example of that bad old phonetic spelling which he had set out to extirpate. "Ah!" he said, "got 'Hookey' of course, but 'Huki' which he proceeded to derive in the most approved philological manner from an Indian root. And "Hukitollah" it would have been in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" had not a friend hastily warned him that "Hookeytollah" had been so called after an Englishman named, or nicknamed, Hookey!

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

ON the motion for going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, on August 5, in the House of Commons, Lord G. Hamilton unfolded the Indian Budget, observing at the outset that when last year he made the Indian financial statement, he was able to associate it with a series of very satisfactory results. For the first time for some years the Secretary of State was able to point to realised surpluses of income over expenditure for the first two of the three years he was dealing with, and as regards the third year, there was a prospect of the outcome of that year becoming even more satisactory than the ascertained results of the two preceding years. At the same time he pointed out that the sources of taxation in India were few and could not be increased, and that there were in India special dangers and difficulties which might cause a sudden and heavy drain upon her treasuries. In point of fact the famine of 1896-97 had affected a larger area, and scarcity had been left by a larger proportion of the population than in any similar visitation in this century. Moreover, the plague fastened on the west coast of India and thus the Government had to deal simultaneously with two of the most terrible scourges that could assail humanity. It was calculated that the actual financial loss caused by these disasters for the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 was about 12,000,000rx. This sum did not include advances amounting to about 4,000,000 rx., which, it was believed, would be recoverable. Therefore, in reference to the statements of expenditure with which he was about to deal, covering three years' finance, the House must remember that, in addition to frontier war expenditure, famine and plague had placed a drain of no less than 12 crores upon the Indian Exchequer, and that the whole of this loss had been met out of Indian treasuries within the space of two years, and without the imposition of any additional taxation. The noble lord then gave the figures relating to the triennial period. Dealing with the revised accounts for the year 1896-97, he said that originally the Indian Government Budget showed revenue to the amount of 61,053,200rx., and expenditure 60,580,100rx., giving a surplus of 473,100rx. But the revised estimate, including famine expenditure, was not so satisfactory. The revenue was reduced to 58,034,200rx., and the expenditure to 60,021,100rx., showing a deficit of 1,991,000rx. This change was entirely brought about by the famine, through which the finances suffered by loss of revenue alone 3,020,500rx., while the increase of expenditure in consequence of the famine was 3,065,600rx. Taking these two together, we had a total deterioration of 5,075,rx. The nglue 1 und gone added to explain the net loss imposed upon the Indian Government in consequence of the famine was 5,084,100rx. But there was a reduction of the opium revenue of 4,36,100rx., and this added to the imperial loss under famine gave a total deterioration of 5,444,200rx. Towards meeting this there were certain improvements. In exchange, for instance, there was a benefit of 1,728,000rx.; the expenditure side of the account, then, independently of exchange and famine, showed a net increase of net expenditure of 1,143,500rx., and there was also an increase of revenue to the amount of 1,498,200rx. Putting this with the gain on exchange there was an improvement of 2,991,200rx., which, deducting from it the extra cost entailed by the famine and the loss on opium, made the position worse by 2,430,000rx. Thus a surplus of 473,100rx. was converted into a deficit of 1,963,900rx. However, since these figures were prepared he had received further information, and the actual deficit for 1896-97 was now expected to be 1,593,500 rx. He would now take the revised Estimates of 1896-97 and compare them with the Budget Estimates of 1897-98, which were similarly disorganised. The revenue this year was taken at 59,069,200rx., and the expenditure was taken at 61,091,700rx., or 2,022,500rx. more than the revised Estimate of last year. The deficit was thus 2,464,000rx., or 477,100rx. more than last year. This increase in the deficit was mainly due to the increase in the expenditure on famine relief out-weighing the augmentation hoped for in the revenue. The revenue, taking the land-tax, the salt-tax and various other things, was better by 695,300rx. The expenditure showed certain decreases to be made on account of a falling off from other sources of revenue, amounting to 339,800rx. Therefore, the net revenue was better by 1,595,500rx. The increase in expenditure on the famine account was 1,053,300rx, and other charges were slightly in excess of last year by the sum of 477,100 rx. Therefore, summing up the three years, we had a surplus in the first of 1,334,000rx., a deficit in the second of 1,593,000rx., and an estimated deficit in the third of 2,464,000rx., making a total excess of expenditure over income for the three years of 2,464,400rx. He had just received a telegraphic communication from the Government of India estimating that the charges this year would be increased from famine, railways, the expedition to Malakhand, &c., by 1,089,000rx. Against this must be placed the result of retrenchment and the better harvest; and if these gains were realised he was hopeful that at the close of the year the deficit would not be much in excess of that budgeted for at the beginning of the year. The noble lord referred at considerable length to the three great calamities which had visited India during the past twelve months, viz., earthquake, plague, and famine. The year 1896-97, he remarked, would long be notable for the continuous series of misfortunes and difficulties which it had presented to India. In no year since the transfer of India to the Crown had there been so many troubles packed closely together. In so short a time, but the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, had faced all difficulties with sound judgment, with unfailing courage, and with unbroken success.

MR. MACNEILL'S MOTION.

Mr. MacNeill moved: "That this House views with grave disapproval the fact that famine, plague, and pestilence in India have been seized by the Indian Government for an attack on the freedom of the Press, and almost total suspension of the system of arrest of British subjects under the law of *lettres de cachet*, and the indefinite imprisonment without trial of persons thus arrested; and desires to place on record its conviction that the only safe foundation for Government in India is to be sought in the extension to British subjects in India of the full privileges of the British Constitution." He maintained that sufficient regard had not been paid to the liberties of the people of India in the measures recently taken for the suppression of the plague, and strongly condemned the gagging of the vernacular Press.

Mr. Davitt seconded the motion. He believed that both in the House and in the Press there was much to the unfair prejudice of the Indian people. He protested against the policy of reviving the old Bourbon system upon the *lettres de cachet*, and using them against British subjects. The noble lord had applauded this policy, but it had not been successful, and as an Irishman he hoped, if presited in it would put an end to English domination in India. Crimes of assassination were exceedingly rare in India. The people were the most docile, patient, and contented in the world. Let them imagine what difficulty would confront the Government if they had to deal with 250,000,000 Irishmen. (Laughter.) There was cause for discontent in India, and he hoped that rational discontent would prevail until a change was introduced in the Government of the country in the direction indicated by this resolution. He was one of those who believed that England had no right to the occupation of any country outside Great Britain. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

Sir C. Dilke regretted that he could not give any support to the motion, because its one definite suggestion, the extension of the British Constitution—whatever that might be—to India did not in the least commend itself to his views. He admitted to the full that the British electorate were responsible for the condition of India, but he disputed that they were indifferent, because he believed they were always ready to hear and be informed about India. While he conceded that any interference with the Press of India would not strengthen the position of the Government, yet he could not accept the view that the interference with the liberty of the Press in Poona would come to the hearts and consciences of the people of India, the overwhelming majority of whom were busy as cultivators, and not concerned in these matters, or knowing very little about them except from exaggerated rumours. Mysore had Home Rule, and he believed it was the best governed State in India. That was the kind of example he had always looked to as an improvement on the Government of India, but there were other parts of that country to which the same system could not be applied (hear hear).

Colonel Sandys said a great deal of license had been granted of the native Press in India and though it was advisable that it should be given to a reasonable extent, yet if the native Press were allowed to go beyond certain limits, it might do

AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF HARM

to the Government of that country.

Mr. Dillon asked whether any precautions had been taken to protect the caste of the Brahmin Natu who had been taken to a segregation camp, and on what grounds he was arrested for atrocities that were published before he became a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

Lord G. Hamilton said it was most unfair to test what was done by the Government of India by what prevailed in this country, the real test being what had been done by the Government precedent. If the true principle of the British Constitution was to give

AS MUCH LIBERTY AS POSSIBLE TO THE SUBJECT,

our rule in India had accomplished the desired result to a marvellous extent (hear, hear). The object of all Governments should be to give as much liberty as was compatible with safety; but there must be a reserve power in regard to times of emergency. This reserve power was specially necessary in India, where it was impossible to say from one week to another what might happen as a consequence of the outcome of religious or political agitation. He not only expressed his own opinion but the opinion of the Government of Bombay when he said that the article in question was a seditious one, which led to disorder and adumbrated charges against British soldiers which were absolutely without foundation. What he said was based, not merely upon official reports as he had seen private letters from nurses in attendance and doctors. A member of the committee assured him that the soldiers behaved with most extraordinary patience and bravery, and so far from the natives objecting to their services, they wished for their continuance. The soldiers, it was said, treated the natives with great respect, and there were no attempts at pilfering or any of the other acts which had been alleged. The member of the committee said that over and over again people had expressed surprise at the patience and gentleness with which the British soldiers carried out their duties, and had stated that the search was carried out in so methodical a manner that in all probability it would form the basis of operations in the case of other nations afflicted by a similar calamity. But a certain knot or gang of men in Pooma went to work steadily to malign the conduct of the soldiers in the discharge of their duties. He had read the papers in which the views of these people were expressed month by month, and they seemed to him to be of such a nature that personal violence was sure to follow from their publications. What was the result? These officers were murdered. They were foul cold-blooded murders, deliberately thought out and deliberately planned. The action was distinctly not that of a fanatic who thought that some injury had been done to his household or his cas e. The murders were carefully planned, and the place and time were selected for political purposes. The two natives arrested were very notorious men, and it was not the first time that they had come under public notice. They had, in fact, been prime movers in a great deal of disturbance; but he could not, as the object of the Government was to do justice, state the reasons which had induced the Government to arrest them. He believed, however, that they were

RIGHTLY ARRESTED,

and that by that means the Government of India might achieve its end, which was the unravelling of this foul conspiracy. The hon. member who moved the resolution seemed to him to lay down principles absolutely antagonistic to the elementary doctrines of the British Constitution. He said:—"You have made a great mistake in attempting to bring these men before a court of law, because, when bail was given the other day, these men whom you have indicted were taken away in triumph by a mob." Was the British Constitution to be so interpreted that a man who was supposed to be guilty of a crime was not to be brought before a court of law because he was popular? (Cheers.) The main principle of the Constitution, as he understood it, was that the law was no respecter of persons, and he believed that the reason why there was this "dead set" made against Mr. Rand was that he discharged his duties without drawing any distinction between rich and poor. (Hear, hear.) He had never heard of any case in which it had been alleged up to now that a person had been treated in his segregation camp in such a manner as to lose his caste. A number of native gentlemen had been engaged in these operations, and if anything of that sort had been thought to take place, he should no doubt have heard of it. He did not wish to prejudge the case, but felt bound to say that all the complaints which, had been made to the committee were found to have originated with the same class of people, and which he had already alluded to, and did not originate with the people at large. In regard to the petitions which had been sent to the House, moreover, it had been shown that nearly all the signatures were forged—(laughter)—and by some means false information had got into the House, and made a great impression, until he was able to show, by communications from India, that the stories told were fabrications. The power which the Government had exercised was one which they could not part with, and which they must have. It had, in his opinion, been legitimately made use of, and if the hon. member hereafter thought he had a case against the Government in regard to its application, he invited him next Session to indict him, when he would endeavour to meet any charge made against him in this respect. He trusted the House would now come to a decision upon this point.

The Speaker proceeded to put Mr. MacNeill's proposal, and while he was doing so the hon. member offered to withdraw it, but this suggestion was met with loud cries of "No." "Oh, very well," retorted the hon. gentleman, and the motion having been put in his entirety from the chair, he and other Irish members challenged a division.

The House divided—

For Mr. MacNeill's Resolution	17
Against	97
Majority against	—81

Sir W. Wedderburn had on the paper the following notice:—"To move that, looking to the condition of the masses of the Indian people and their grievous sufferings during the present year, this House desires to express its deep sympathy in their distress, and trusts that her Majesty's Government will institute a detailed and searching village inquiry into the causes which blight the industry of the cultivators, and render them helpless to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence." The hon. member was prevented by the rules of the House from moving his motion, but he said the subject with which it dealt was one

DEMANDING THE EARNEST AND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE.

He desired to address himself to the defects of the official system. He thought that he might pretend to be an Imperial Member, for he approached the subject with all his prepossessions in favour of the official system. He had been a member of the Civil Service, and it was only with the greatest reluctance that he came to the conclusion that many of the revenue regulations, though good in theory and well-intentioned in their application, were not at all suited to the peculiar conditions of the ryots. The first cause of the difficulties of the ryots was the excessive revenue demanded by the Government as universal landlord. The second cause was the rigid mode of collection, and the third the Debt Courts established in the rural districts. He submitted that there was a case for inquiry in different parts of India, and if typical villages were taken for purposes of experiment he believed the clue would be discovered to a more prosperous state of things for the many villages of India. He was sorry that the noble lord should have spoken severely of the Brahmins.

Lord G. Hamilton: I never attacked the Brahmins. I should be very sorry to do so. I said there is a clique who have for many years past been hostile to the British Government, and have never hesitated to stir up disaffection. That is the words I adhere. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Wedderburn did not deny that there were

DANGERS IN INDIA,

but, instead of being panic-stricken, we should remain quiet and calm. But there were elements of safety and there were those that the people, and more particularly the educated classes, were under the firm belief that it was only by the stability of the British Government that any happy future for India was possible. The great body of the people regarded the Boyte assassinations with the utmost detestation and horror. The Government should maintain a firm but humane attitude, and lead an end to the representations of the people instead of enforcing measures of severity.

Mr. S. Smith called attention to the great loss and suffering caused to India by plague, famine, and earthquake, and to the desirability of the Home Government endeavouring to mitigate that distress by making a grant to the Indian Government for additional relief to the sufferers, and also the need of more effective representation of Indian opinion in the Government of the country, so that greater economy might be practised in military expenditure, and more attention paid to internal reforms, especially in the direction of larger irrigation works and more extended elementary education. He advocated the establishment of agricultural banks, such as existed in Germany, declaring that at the present moment the Indian peasantry were completely at the mercy of the native Kirkwoods, of whom there were tens of thousands in the country.

SIR M. BHOWNAGGREE

said he felt bound to express the horror, indignation, and humiliation felt by loyal millions in that country at the dastardly act which had rewarded the Government for the efforts they had made to arrest the ravages of plague. (Hear, hear.) In saying that he was giving voice to the sentiment of a large mass of contented people, who realised, and were always ready to acknowledge, the manifold blessings of peace and progress which had come to them under British rule. (Cheers.) He had felt it his duty as a member of that House, as a lover of India, and as a loyal subject of her Majesty—(ironical Nationalist cheers)—to ask questions as to whether her Majesty's officers were aware of the seditious utterances which had been made under their very noses. (Heer, hear.) For doing this he had been attacked by hon. members opposite, but if he had not done so it would have been an act of criminal omission on his part. (Cheers.) The men whose case hon. members opposite advocated were not the people of whom the inhabitants of India were proud, or those who represented the public opinion of that country. If Irish members would withdraw themselves from carefully watching the interests of Ireland, and would devote themselves to the affairs of India, what would Ireland's gain would be India's loss. (Loud Ministerial laughter.) The hon. member proceeded to debate upon the progress which India had made during her Majesty's reign, and contended that that country had received immense benefits from English rule. (Cheers.) As to the Budget of the year, it was a matter of intense satisfaction that while the country had passed through such dire calamities their finances had not been in a state of erosion. The measures taken by the Government of India and the subordinate Governments to counteract the ravages of famine were such as had never been experienced in any time, and had been most successful. (Cheers.) The blunders and the credulity of the hon. member (Sir W. Wedderburn) were

INEXCUSABLE.

The man who prostituted his place in that glorious assembly, and who discharged his duty to his Queen and country in a manner that did not befit a member of that House—(cries of "Order").

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member has no right to make this a personal question between himself and the hon. member for Banffshire.

Sir M. Bhownaggree declared that the apology of the hon. member was inadequate. He had no right to place such blind reliance on the statements of a man like Professor Gokhale, who now confessed that he had perjured himself in a most despicable manner. (Hear, hear, and cries of "No.")

Sir W. Wedderburn: Perhaps I may be allowed to say—(cries of "Order.")

The Speaker: If the hon. member wishes to correct a statement he may do so, but he is not at liberty to reply.

Mr. MacNeill: Wait till he's done.

Sir W. Wedderburn: What I wish to say is simply this. Professor Gokhale was here as a witness before the Royal Commission. As I wished to give members an opportunity of hearing a gentleman lately from Poona, I invited him to address them. I also communicated with the Secretary for India, and offered to introduce Professor Gokhale to him—(laughter)—so that he might have an opportunity of hearing the views of a man who had come accredited by a large number of his fellow-countrymen. I still maintain that he is a gentleman of the

HIGHEST CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY.

(Cries of "Oh.") He made a very great mistake in being misled—(Hear, hear, and cries "Oh")—by his correspondents. But he did not say that he had any knowledge of these facts—(hear, hear)—nor did I ever say that I believed them. (Cries of "Oh.") I only gave that gentleman an opportunity of stating his own views.

Sir M. Bhownaggree contravened the statement that this so-called professor was sent to this country by a large number of people from Poona. He was nominated only by that precious Deccan Sabha the signatures to whose memorial were forgeries. (Hear, hear). He did not believe that Mr. Gokhale had been deceived by correspondents. Why were the letters not produced?

Sir A. Scoble said he found himself unable to concur in any of the resolutions placed upon the paper though there could be no doubt that in this year of Jubilee India was the one country under her Majesty's rule where the population had been visited by disasters. It would be a grave mistake if this country came to the aid of India with a substantial grant. A grant from Parliament would produce an outburst of gratitude from the cultivators of India which would go far to strengthen our hold over their affection.

Sir H. Fowler said there was no doubt that there was a feeling of unrest in India, which he thought proceeded in the main more from misapprehension than from well-grounded complaint. He joined with the Secretary for India in expressing great admiration for the conduct of the Viceroy, who during the whole of his administration, had shown courage, firmness, wisdom, and level-headedness. (Cheers.) This had been an exceptionally severe famine year, and the Indian Government had grappled with it with unexampled vigour. For this famine he declared that the Indian Government were in no way responsible. It had been owing solely to those meteorological conditions which had been foretold—that was to say the a bad monsoon. A great deal had been done in the way of irrigation. Since 1887 main canals had been extended by 14,000 miles, covering 3,500,000 acres, and the expenditure on the works had been 130,000,000, rs. The expenditure on minor canals had been 30,000,000 rs., and an enormous work had been done in the way of sinking wells. The result of this was that the irrigated area could now feed 120,000,000 of the population, or nearly half the population of the country. With regard to rail way communication, the

MEANS OF PROTECTION DURING FAMINE

had been largely developed. The Government had made considerable advances to the landowners in order to help them in carrying out certain works, and a vast agency of relief labour had been conducted by the people themselves. When the Government thus grappled with difficulties they deserved praise rather than adverse criticism. (Cheers). He thought the Government were right in attempting to stamp out the plague at all costs, because no risk they could run would outweigh the terrible danger which would have been incurred by India if that plague had been allowed to go on unckecked. (Cheers.) He shared the indignation which had been expressed for the ridiculous, ruthless, and heartless charges which had been made against the Administration of India. (Hear, hear.) They had, as he had thought from the first would be the case, absolutely broken down. He ridiculed the notion of introducing the British Constitution in India, with its different races, and creeds, and said he thought the government of India by Great Britain was the most wondrous story of all the wondrous stories of our history. (Cheers.) Of course there had been mistakes, but the British Government had taught not only India, but Asia what had never been known before—justice and the equality of all classes before the law. As an Englishman he was prouder of what his country had done in India than he was of what they had done at home, and in this terrible year the machinery devised by English statesmen and carried out by Indian civil and military officials, was a work of which they had reason to be proud. (Cheers.) We had our difficulties, but we would cope with them with courage, and we would teach the Indian people, as we had taught them before, how we could surmount them. (Cheers.) Although this had been a disastrous year, nevertheless he believed its story would be one of which both India and England would be proud. (Lord cheers.)

Mr. Stuart, who had upon the paper a motion expressing disapproval of the Repeal of the Cantonments Act Amendment Act of 1895, called attention to the Cantonment Regulations, and to the health of the Indian Army.

Lord G. Hamilton said he was quite prepared, if ever his action was challenged, to give sufficient reasons for the action he had taken. (Cheers.)

After some remarks from Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. Price, and Mr. Weir, the House went into Committee when the usual formal resolution was agreed to.

AN OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

MR. JOHN TROUTHOCK, on Aug. 4, held an inquiry at the Westminster Coroner's Court into the circumstances attending the death of Captain Randel Frederick Allison, of the Seaforth Highlanders, stationed at Dover, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at 93, Eaton-place, Belgravia. General Sir Archibald Allison identified the deceased as his son, and said he was thirty-three years of age. He had been staying with witness for some time at the above address. Latterly he had been trying for the Staff College, and was unsuccessful, and he was aware that he would not have another chance of competing. This seemed to upset him very much, but he never threatened to commit suicide. He was engaged to be married, but there had been no trouble in that respect. The only thing that affected him was the knowledge that his prospects in the Army were entirely closed. He had competed three times for the Staff College, and he was unable to get further leave. He was excessively keen in his profession, to which he was quite devoted—Richard Harris, butler to Sir Archibald Allison, stated that when he saw the deceased at twenty minutes past eight on Saturday morning he seemed in his usual health, and thanked him for calling him. Later on, as he did not come down to breakfast witness went to his bedroom to see whether he had fallen asleep. He then found that he had shot himself with a revolver, which lay on the bed near his right hand. He was scarcely dead when witness left the house to go for a doctor. On the Captain's writing desk witness found a letter, which read as follows: "Friday evening.—To await the arrival of Lady Allison.—My darling Mother.—You and Florence must look after the girl I love and who loves me, and be kind to her.—Your loving son, Randel." Lady Allison, who asked to be allowed to give evidence, stated that her son had not appeared in the least depressed. He had been working exceptionally hard for the past two years, and was unsuccessful by only two marks. Only on the night before his death he had received a letter from Lord Wolseley, conveying to him the announcement that he could not again be allowed to compete. After that he sent the witness a very cheerful telegram. At the end of the recent regimental inspection he said the General spoke very highly of him. In conclusion, her ladyship said she could not account for her son's act, unless it was that he had been overworking himself. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORT

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July, 1897, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks appended:—

I—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Hugh Salusbury Lloyd	7881
Gerald Barclay Lamont	7656
William Stobart Whetherly	7552
Harold Blythe Robinson	7349
Hon Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett	7162
Edward Foscawen Frederick	7122
Algernon George Newcome Wood	6987
Walter Cyril Holman	6937
George Holden Hodgkins	6643
Charles Edward Aurphlett	6390
Hon Robert Lygon	6305
George Gough Codden	5911
Frederick Sutton	5891
Hon Charles William Hugh Cavendish	5882

II—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Frank Eustace George Talbot	9909
Gerald Leslie Peyn	9381
Edmund Malet Nixon	9319
Walter Hugh Jeffery	9094
Hugh Frederick Baillie	9091
Andrew Duncan Mangin Brodie	8915
Charles Kirkpatrick	8822
Hercules Nevile Francis MacDonnell	8809
Maurice Eustace Stanley Johnson	8748
Edgar Claude Rigden	8639
Lionel Archibald Forster	8636
Boris Cheshire Hawley Drew	8614
Edmond Claude Elles	8612
Charles Elgin Collins	8534
Aiken Ralph M'Clevarty	8520
Arthur Deane Molony	8511
Oliver Wardlaw White	8483
Gerald Manillion Martin	8529
Weetherton Alfred Davies	8525
Bruce Edward Alexander Mansfield	8417
Richard John Thaine	8445
Reginald Sothurne May	8394
Byron Thornhill	8379
Bernard Cadwaddor Chartres	8345
Walter Edward Wilson Johnston	8292
Frank Valiant Temple	8278
Wordsum Gore Booth	8243
Walter Fellowes Gibbard	8234
Charles Richard Capel Sandys	8207
Claude Errington Longden Johnston	8196
Alan Francis Mackenzie	8182
Harold Franklin Burton	8127
John Stephen Crawley	8109
Philip Stafford Gordon Wainman	8037
De Lacy Wolrich Pasey	8036
John Gerald M'Conaghy	8026
James Pryce Lloyd M'Mahon	7971
John Ramsford Hannay	7963
George Alfred Duncan	7918
Robert Abercromby Yule	7916
Herbert Wilson Stenhouse	8915
Richard Noel White	7902
Cyrus Hunter Regnart	7894
Robert James Francis Meyricke	7893
Thomas Gilbert Mackay	7849
Cyril Misdon Trower Hoop	785
Harold Alfred Cobbe Wilson	7849
Gerald Robert Stefall Hickson	7827
Wingate Wentworth Muir	7813
Arthur Burdett Burdett	7796
Harold Graeme	7781
Lewis Charles Lanpon	7779
Gilbert Ralph Abercromby John Trotter	7774
Robert Nasmyth Macpherson	7741
John Henry Godfrey Crane	7728
Arthur Baynes Johnson	7716
Frederic Sitz Roy Vallings	7709
Gregory Anne Frederick Aubrey Whitehead	7708
Charles Shelton	7656
Arthur Stratford Noake	7692
David Edward Maitland Makgill Crichton	7691
George Cyril Woodcock	7683
William Wallrunde Maddox	7652
John Gilbert Horne	7632
Egerton Willoughby Still	7629
Herbert Arthur Herbert Stepney	7623
Mervyn Cecil Clarke	7619
Philip Stranfield Hall	7604
Gerard Stuceley Torkington	7493
John Fitzroy Dives Costeker	7381
William Montague Darvill	7372
Osborne Herbert Delano Osborne	7571
Divie Robertson	7510
Patrick Villiers Stuart	7497
Gerard William Barton	7493
Arthur Sidney Hay	7463
Francis Henry Harvey	7459
Rowland Maxwell Clifford	7435
Joseph Basil Lawrence Montefiore	7433
Roger Dyke Baker	7429
George Ironmonger Watts	7422
Henry Lindsay Wood	7409
Walter Garnet Raft	7392

III—FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Alfred Delme Radcliffe	7 79
Alexander Gallwey Shea	7371
Geoffrey Wharton Robinson	7367
Clement Cotterill Redfern	7361

The following Queen's India Cadets have passed a Qualifying Literary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

John George Cadell	9253
George Elliot Minchin Hogg	7587
Richard Lockington Birdwood	6333
Napier George Barras Goodfellow	6290
Lytton Cecil Lambert Bayley	3033

The following are, subject to their passing the Medical Examination, the successful competitors at the Literary Examination, held at the same time, of University candidates for admission into the Army:—

Herbert William Todhunter	9429
Gregory Day M'Cormick	9022
Robert Scott	8779
Richard Leigh Clare Hobson	8272
Robert George Richard Burges Short	8186
Alexander Brodie	8130
Gilbert Byng Alwyne Russell	8128
Robert Francis Sidney Grant	8118
Henry Edward Martin Turner	7974
John Cabourn Hartley	7734
John Nicholas Price Wood	7733
Reginald Arthur Herbert Orpen Palmer	7465
Henry Wildman Kettle ell	7384
Daniel George Harold Auchinleck	7318
William Reginald French	7314
Francis Maurice Augustus Atkinson Clerk	6942

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June, 1897, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

Sydney Herbert Armstrong Greer	10735
Charles Heriern	10441
Ronald Hastings Lascelles	10230
Hugh Jamieson Ellis	10125
Thomas Henry Limrick Speight	9986
Basil Hanbury Brown	9680
Arthur Frederick Dusing	9577
John Balfour Riddell	9436
Chetwynd Henry Stevens	9179
Wilfrid Eric Frane's Francis	9160
Bertram Arthur Montagu Hall	9106
Hilary Basil Clarke	9031
Raymond Cleaver Hilley Hill	9128
Robert Knox Hezlet	9126
Eustace Brooke Loraine	9125
Walter Duncan Warrington Morris	9055
Charles Saville Reid	9049
Hugh Cornes	8901
Abel Mellor	8900
Richard Exham Moore Barrett	8892
Edward Gardiner Fowler	8881
William Talbot Mcintosh Caulfield	8855
William Lachlan Campbell	7851
Francis William Loveday	8440
George O'Neill Weddington	8026
Stanley, Oliver Hutton	8803
William Macrae	8780
William Macrae	8780
Walter Strickland Beamish	8747
Elliot Dowell Tillard	8718
Alexander Gerald Robertson	8715
Harold Tweedale Cunningham	8662
Alfred Evelyn Coningham	8658
Edward Thesiger Frankland Hood	8613
Norman Doncaster Noble	8591
Hugh Charles Reeves	8548
Thomas Perre Williams Nesham	8525
John Frederick Allen	8510
Colin Archibald Heron Campbell	8477
Cecil Colvile Marindin	8476
Philip Brandford Archibald West	8456
William Robert de la Cour Beamish	8434
Harry Walter Tobin	8384
Guy Apperley Yates	8382
Eric Henry Goodwin Leggett	8377
Charles John Tanner	8339
Arthur George Harris	8311
George Campbell Wheeler	8310
Harold Saunders	8297
John Marshman Maclean	8212
Maurice Leader Knight	8211
Roger Wingate White	8223
William Edward Delben Broughton	8198
Norman William Webbor	8194
Reginald Ancurin Thomas	8144
Edward Arthur Winchester Studd	8141
Archibald William Robertson Glasgow	8119
Arthur Stanley Redman	8116
Ernest Elliot Buckland Mackintosh	8087
Robert Carlisle Williams	8074
Francis Maxwell Chenevix Trench	8033
George Francis Bloomfield Gough	8027
George Armand Furse	8024
Waldemar Sigismund Decrespigny	8020
Emile Robert Edouard de Laveleye	8002
William Napier B dgen	7988
Maurice Alexander Battie	7968

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUGUST 3.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt W H Persse is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

4th Hussars—Sec Lieut A F C Williams to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Artillery—Lt Gen G H J A Fraser, Retired List, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Hon Lt Gen G Leslie, deceased; Gen W D'O Kerrich, late Madras, Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Gen Sir R Cadell, K C B, late Madras, deceased. The following officers, on completion, of five years service as regimental Lieutenant Colonels are placed on half pay:—Brevet Colo W Hunter, K Blaksley, and A Broadfoot, C B; the date of Col W Hunter's promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant Colonel is June 2, 1892, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 30, 1893. The following Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels:—G L Casey vice R C E North, deceased; M W Saunders, vice W Hunter, W H Suart, vice K Blaksley; and F H Hall, vice A Broadfoot, in consequence of the death of Lt Col R C E North, on June 15, 1897, the dates of the promotions of the following officers are altered as follows:—Majors H L Gardiner to June 16; H Chance, F L Nathan, A R Stuart, and W H Cummings to June 18, 1897; Capts G R M Church to June 16; J M Macgowan, J G Traherne, and R F Elles to June 18, 1897. The following Captains to be Majors:—H E F Gould Adams, vice Casey, S W Lane, vice M W Saunders, C P Kendall, R S O, from the Seconded List vice W H Suart and J Lewes, vice F H Hall. The Christian names of Capts Mowbray Taylor and Claude E Forestier Walker are as now, and not as stated in the Gazette of July 2, 1897. The following officer to be Captain:—Lieut H J Kelsall, Instructor in Gunnery, Rangoon, Capt J E W Headlam, from the Seconded List, vice H E F Gould Adams, Capt A S Jenour from the Seconded List, vice S W Lane. Lieut C M Ross Johnson, vice J Lewis P G Godfotey Fausett, vice H E J Brake. The following officers are seconded:—Capt H E J Brake for service with the British Central Africa Protectorate, Lieuts F F Carter for service in the Indian Ordnance Department and G H Hinton for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—W H Moore W I O Trimnell, A L B Jacot, A R Inat and E M Connolly Scots Guards. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J C E Shelley is antedated to April 3 1897.

Regimental District—Col C W H Wilson, 22nd Regimental District the Royal Welsh Fusiliers is placed on retired pay.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Lieut G G Loch to be Captain vice V M Rickbeck promoted.

South Wales Borderers—Capt W E B Smith, to be Adjt vice Capt S Fitz W Cooke, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt—Qmr Sergt F Tyler, to be Qr Mr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt W Fox, retired.

Unattached List—The following Gent Cadets, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff, the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut W W Verrell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

July 31—Boatswain J Wells has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major G Skipworth is advanced to the Brevet rank of Lieut Colonel, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of March 13, 1883.

Brevet Major G L Beaumont, R M L I, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Bn Royal Malta Regiment of Militia, vice Major A G Chesney.

THE NAAY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—Sir M Culme Seymour, Bart, G C B, to be Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth, vice Admiral Sir N Salmon, time expired, from Aug 3.

Captains—L E Wintz, to Charybdis (Aug 3); W H May, to Excellent; F C B Bridgeman, to Victory, as Flag Captain to the Commander in Chief, and to Duke of Wellington, in command; W H B Graham, to Blenheim, Aug 10.

Commander—S Nicholson, to Vernon, Aug 3.

Lieutenants—A Kirke, to Dragon; H Bickford to Collingwood, Aug 3, F M Sergeant, a R N R, to Prince George, Aug 7, C Tibbitts, to Rat, I P Barton, to Whiting, T L Thorne Donibbe, to Quail, F W Dean, to Sparrowhawk, O V de Satge, to Thunder, E A Baird, to Victory, as Flag Lieutenant, to Lysander, R M Laubert, to Alexandra, R M Haynes, to Resolution, G A Roeke, to Blake, M J B Cay, to Majestic, P H Wurleigh, to Galatea, Aug 3, J Marshall, to Hazard, Aug 19, H E F Worthington, O H Daniel, A W S Smith, and E L P, to Hotspur, A W Abbott, to Mars, Gilt A Gaunt, to Edinburgh, R H Walters, to Colossus, C E Rooke, to Medina, J F Grant Dalton, to Midway, Aug 12, P V Lewes, D S O, to Hazard, in command Aug 19, A W Gush, to Rapert, Aug 12.

Sub-Lieutenants—G R Nicholl, to Bat, S G R Neville, to Whiting, H S Curtey, to Quail, E W Devision, to Sparrowhawk, S B Evans, to Thrasher, W C Castle, to Virago, Aug 3, K H M Nicholson, to Hazard, Aug 19, H Winthrop, to Columbine, Aug 12.

Inspectors of Machinery—W W Chilcott, to Hibernia, July 24, J Y Mayston, to Tamar, for service on China station, July 31.

Staff Engineers.—A J London, to Hotspur, A Rayner, to Sapphi, W Milton, to Ariadne, Aug 3.

Engineers.—F D Thompson, to Terror, D J Carruthers, to Spitfire, July 3, T R Reynolds, to Barham, Aug 3, H Abbott, to Crane undated, G C Nicolson, to Humber, Aug 3.

Assistant Engineers.—T Pearce, temporary, to Vivid, July 23, M Rundle, to Furious Aug 3, E R Amor, to Talbot, Aug 3.

Fleet Surgeons.—T T W Skellard, to Trafalgar, A Patterson, to Rodney, undated.

Surgeons—T C Meikle, M A, M B, to Rodney, undated J P Willis, to Jamaica Hospital undated G T Collingwood, to Bermuda Hospital, Aug 3.

Chaplains—Rev G Goodenough, to Australia, the Rev F G Wh te, to Thunderer.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—The Rev H C Roe, to Royal Sovereign, undated, the Rev H H N K Moore, to Ganges, July 20.

Staff Paymaster—H H Rickard, to be Secretary to Admiral Sir M Culme Seymour, Aug 3.

Paymasters—F R Waymouth, to Malta Dockyard, as Secretary to Rear Admiral Lloyd, H Barnett, to Melpomene, July 20.

Chief Gunner—R McDonnell, to Heela, July 27.

Gunners—T Rookey, to Bonaventure, July 18, A E Co e, to Theseus July 20, J Sime, to Ramillies July 26.

Admiralty, July 27, 1897—Royal Marine Light Infantry—The undermentioned Quartermasters, have been granted honorary rank of Major, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 17 1868—Qmr and Hon Capt E A Syms, Senior Quartermaster Store Officer of the Plymouth Division, Qmr and Hon Capt John Burtenshaw Senior Quartermaster Store Officer of the Chatham Division July 23, July 29—Royal Marine Artillery—The date of promotion of the following officers has been antedated as stated against their names—Major C L N Bishop, to June 4, Major H D Drake, to June 12, Capts F L Dibblin, to June 4, and E McCarthy, to June 12, 1897, Capt F G Kaspoy to be Major, Lieut F W Lumsden to be Captain.

July 30—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Staff Constr J E Cogblan has this day been placed on Corps.—J U Packard, R Nicholas, L B Colcott, G C Morris, R C Gilchrist, C D Hitchins, P Howell, W L Maxwell, W F S Casson, B K Moseely, M S M'Queen, Queen's India Cadet, C A Millward, M R H Webber, R Leslie, C J B Hay, T C Burges, C N Macarthur, G Allin, Queen's Cadet, I MacC Nicholson, A A L Barnes, W P M Sergeant, Queen's India Cadet, P N Craigie, A M Graham Queen's India Cadet, R H Anderson Honorary Queen's India Cadet C G Crosthwaite, Queen's India Cadet, T H st G Tucker, Queen's India Cadet, B C Fellows, H T S Rogers, A K Surenger, R C B Yate, Queen's India Cadet, W G B Halway P M Heath, Queens India Cadet, V Percy Smith, Queen's India Cadet, F G A Lumo, A H K Moore, H S K Franklin Queen's India Cadet, B C Graham Honorary Queen's India Cadet, E A Burrowes, and J C Hooch Queen's India Cadet.

Staff—Lieut R N W Larking, Scots Guards, to be A D C to Lt Gen Sir F W E F Forester Walker, K C B, C M G, commanding the troops in the Western District.

Army Chaplain's Dept—the Rev J Brough, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, from half pay to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Major M F Macnamara, F R C S I, retur s from the Service, receiving a gratuity. The following Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surg Capts—P Evans, M B, A K Milner C B, Morgan, M B, J P Silver, M B, H W Vaughan Williams, M B, J M Quist, M B, J Walker, M B, F Doe, M B, St C Thom, M B, and S W Sweet.

Army Ordnance Dept—Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lieut and Mr Ir is placed on retired pay.

Army Pay Dept—The following officers to be Paymasters.—Capt G G O'n Ray, the Royal Warwickshire Regt; F L V Jenkins, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers; and R S Ruston, the Devonshire Regt.

Half Pay—Major J C Duke, from the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet—The following officers to be Colonels.—Lt Cols S V Grieve, D S O, I S C, and W Lawrence, the Royal Irish Regt.

Memoranda—In consequence of the retirement of Major Gen A H Murray, with effect from June 11, 1897, the promotion of Major Gen G T Pretyman, C B, R A, is antedated to June 11, 1897; Major-Gen A D Anderson, Royal late Bengal Artillery, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity; Col A G Yeatman-Biggs, C B, R A, to be Major General, in the vacancy caused by Major Gen A H Murray's retirement, but with effect from June 15, 1897; Cols K A Olivant, A G Walker, and A J Pearson, half pay, Royal Artillery, retire on retired pay.

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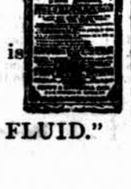

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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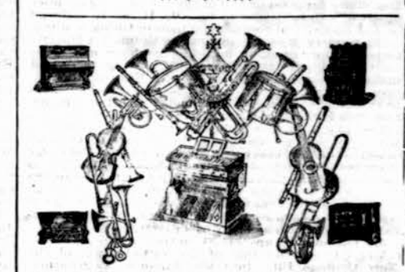

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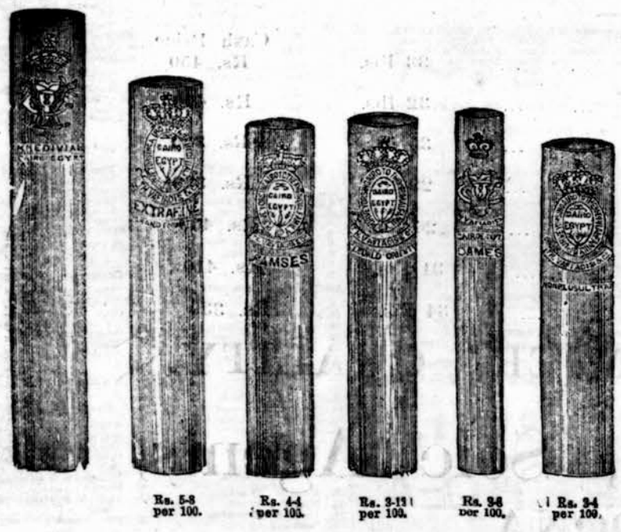

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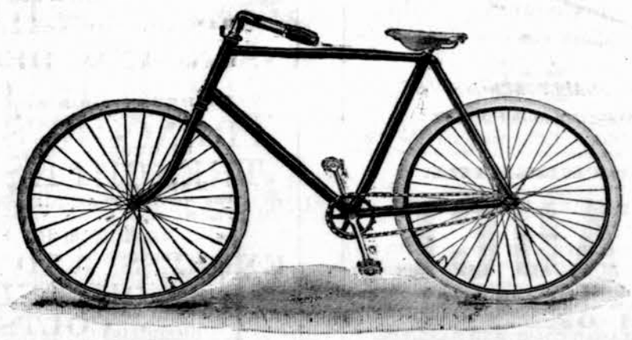

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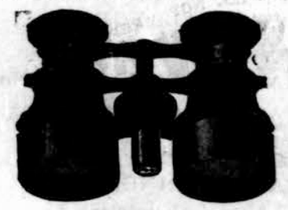

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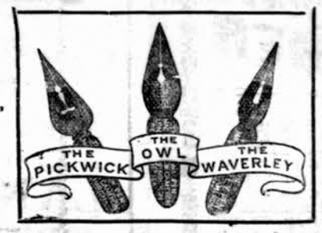

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